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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 34, part 1 (pp. 1-64) July 1977

NOTICES

(a) *Date of commencement of voting* - In normal circumstances the Commission may start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers* - The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* [those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b]:

(1) *Liparis koefoedi* Parr, 1932 (Pisces): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 1578.

(2) *Baeocera* Erichson, 1845 (Coleoptera): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2194.

(3) *Homo lar* Linnaeus, 1771: interpretation of. Z.N.(S.) 1844.

(4) *Campylosteira* Fieber, 1844 (Hemiptera): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2193.

(5) Bonelli, 1811, "Tabula Synoptica": proposal to rule an available work. Z.N.(S.) 2135.

(6) *Synapturanus* Carvalho, 1954 (Amphibia): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2163.

(7) PIERIDAE Duponchel, (1835): proposal to give precedence over COLIADINAE Swainson, 1827. Z.N.(S.) 2186.

(8) *Haliplanella* Hand, 1955 (Anthozoa): proposed conservation in place of *Haliplanella* Treadwell, 1943 (Polychaeta). Z.N.(S.) 2192.

~~(9) *Trombicula akamushi* Brumpt, 1910 (Acarina): proposed validation. Z.N.(S.) 400.~~

~~*(10) *Galaxias platei* Steindachner, 1898 (Pisces): proposal to to give precedence over *Galaxias delfini* Philippi, 1895. Z.N.(S.) 1877.~~

~~(11) *Stethaspis* Hope, 1837 (Coleoptera): proposed designation of a type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2130.~~

(c) The following new applications have been received since the publication of vol. 33 (3/4) on 31 March 1977. Those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b.

* (1) *Athelges* Gerstaecker, 1862 (Crustacea): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2207. (John C. Markham).

(2) *Staurodoris* Bergh, 1878 (Gastropoda): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2208. (C.J. Risso-Dominguez).

(3) *Attelabus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Coleoptera): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2209. (H. Silfverberg).

(4) *Folsomia candida* Willem, 1902: proposed precedence over *Entomobrya cavicola* Banks, 1897 (Collembola). Z.N.(S.) 2210. (P.F. Bellinger).

(5) *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803 (Diptera): proposed validation of emendation to *Scatophaga.* Z.N.(S.) 2211. (J.R. Vockeroth).

* (6) *Philodryas burmeisteri* Jan, 1863 (Reptilia): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2212. (R.A. Thomas).

(7) HESPERIIDAE Latreille, 1809 (Lepidoptera): proposed addition to Official List. Z.N.(S.) 2213. (C.F. Cowan).

* (8) CAENOLESTIDAE Trouessart, 1898, and PALAEOTHENTIDAE Osgood, 1921 (Mammalia): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2214. (L.G. Marshall and R.H. Tedford).

(9) *Toxostoma crissale* Baird, 1858 (Aves): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2215. (J.P. Hubbard).

(10) LYMANTRIIDAE Hampson, [1893] (Lepidoptera): proposed precedence over ORGYIIDAE Wallengren, 1861 and DASYCHIRIDAE Packard, 1864. Z.N.(S.) 2216. (D.S. Fletcher, I.W.B. Nye and D.C. Ferguson).

(11) *Cataphryxus* Shiino, 1936 (Crustacea): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2217. (John C. Markham).

*(12) *Cholorophanus* Sahlberg, 1823 (Coleoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2218. (H. Silfverberg).

(13) *Ceutorhynchus* Germar, 1824, and *Rhinoncus* Schönherr, 1826 (Coleoptera): proposed designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2219. (H. Silfverberg).

*(14) *Collocalia linchi* Horsfield & Moore, 1854 (Aves): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2220. (S. Somadikarta).

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
FINANCIAL HELP FOR THE COMMISSION

It is a pleasure to record that the National Committees of Israel, South Africa and Hong Kong have responded to the invitation by the International Union of Biological Sciences to support the Commission's work by subscribing sums to the International Trust calculated as a fraction of their subscriptions to IUBS. We also acknowledge with gratitude a donation from an individual well-wisher in Denmark.

c/o British Museum (Natural History)
Cromwell Road
LONDON SW7 5BD, U.K.
April 1977

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

ABSTRACTS OF APPLICATIONS

It has been suggested that readers of the *Bulletin* as well as abstracting journals would be helped if an abstract appeared at the head of each application. In short and simple cases, the opening paragraph usually serves the same function. If it were printed as an abstract, there would be no point in repeating the same information in the body of the application. In longer and more complex cases, however, an abstract may well give more information than can fittingly be put into an opening paragraph. Authors are therefore invited to submit abstracts of new applications. The editor will use his discretion in deciding how best to present each case.

OBITUARY: NORMAN R. STOLL

Dr. Norman R. Stoll, a member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature from 1944 to 1967, member of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature from 1958 until his death, and Chairman of the Editorial Committee (1958-61) for the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961, 1st ed.), died suddenly on December 30, 1976, of a heart attack in a hospital in Princeton, New Jersey, as he was making a good recovery from a light case of pneumonia.

He was born in North Tonawanda, N.Y., on September 4, 1892, and was educated at Mt. Union College (B.S., hon. D.Sc..), University of Michigan (M.S.), and the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health (Sc.D., 1923).

His long and distinguished career in parasitology, especially in helminthology and tropical medicine, began with membership on a commission of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, studying hookworm disease in Puerto Rico, China, and Panama, and with staff appointments at the Peking (China) Union Medical College and at his alma mater, Johns Hopkins University.

For nearly a quarter of a century, 1927-50, he was a staff member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at Princeton, New Jersey, and from then until his retirement (1963) at the same Institute and later the Rockefeller University in New York City. He was an Emeritus Professor of the University from 1963 until his death. He served frequently on expert panels on parasitic diseases for the World Health Organization. He was a pioneer in the axenic culture of parasitic nematodes and entamoeba.

He was an active member of many professional societies in parasitology and tropical medicine in both America and England. Notable among these may be mentioned the American Society of Parasitologists (charter member; president, 1946), the New York Society of Tropical Medicine (charter member; president, 1947-8), and the American and Royal societies of tropical medicine and hygiene.

Dr. Stoll was an especially capable, meticulous, and faithful editor. He was Chairman of the Editorial Committee for the Journal of Parasitology 1938-43 and a member of its editorial board 1944-55. He served on the Editorial Board of "Experimental Parasitology" 1951-66. It was therefore appropriate, and it proved to be most fortunate, that he was chosen to be Chairman of the Editorial Committee to draft the new International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, following the 15th International Congress of Zoology at London in 1958. He had been a member of that Congress, of the 14th Congress at Copenhagen in 1953, and of the Colloquium on Nomenclature that preceded each Congress. Those of us who worked closely with him on the Editorial Committee will treasure memories of his calm and quiet Chairmanship, his unfailing good humor and patience with the opposing sides of controversial questions, his deftness and facility with words and expressions, his generosity in giving credit to others, and throughout his consummate diplomacy. In his Introduction to the Code (1961), he wrote that "Only the Chairman can fully realize, and thus make record of the high sense of responsibility to zoology, the competence, and the diligence of the members of the Editorial Committee itself." Indeed, only the Committee, and especially the present writer who spent many long hours of many weekends working with him at his home in Princeton, can fully realize and testify to how much is owed to the humble, dedicated, unselfish spirit of the Chairman, Norman R. Stoll.

A special issue of "Experimental Parasitology" had been prepared to honor him, and this issue, which will now be a memorial, will contain a more complete biographical account. At present writing, it is expected to appear in the number for April 1977.

Curtis W. Sabrosky

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OR SUPPRESSION OF *PAPIO* MULLER, 1773 AND ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *PAPIO* BRISSON, 1762. Z.N.(S.) 2093.

(see vol. 33: 46-60, 148-150)

(1) By Peter Grubb *(Department of Zoology, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana)*

In their recent submission to the International Commission, Delson and Napier (1976) each take different stands on whether or not we should continue to use *Papio* auctorum as the generic name for savanna baboons. Delson opts for priority over stability by proposing the conservation of *Papio* Müller, 1773, with the mandrill as genotype. But beyond noting that this calls for fewer rulings from the Commission, he does not present grounds for this view nor for his opinion that the present case fails to qualify as an extreme one. Napier, on the other hand, cites evidence to show why the abandonment of *Papio* for savanna baboons would lead to considerable confusion, and this evidence cannot be ignored. Apparently other authors with one exception have avoided the problem, either by implicitly ignoring *Papio* Müller, or by employing a taxonomic 'escape route', placing drill-mandrills together with savanna baboons in one genus. It may be helpful in evaluating the merits of Delson's and Napier's options to consider their prospects under different taxonomic treatments.

If *Papio, Mandrillus* and *Chaeropithecus* are regarded as fully synonymous, then the prior generic name in either Alternative A (Delson) or Alternative B (Napier) will be *Papio,* and the authorship, date and genotype may be adequately settled by Alternative A. But this is a totally hypothetical position. There can be no assurance that the consensus is going to accept such a taxonomic arrangement in the future, and further research is almost certainly required before the phylogenetic relationships and phenetic differences of drill-mandrills and baboons can be securely established. Furthermore, it is important that strictly nomenclatural matters should not appear to exert a constraint on purely taxonomic decisions. This may already have occurred: those anxious to retain priority but perhaps unwilling to adopt the use of *Chaeropithecus* (as in Alternative A), may have been swayed by a nomenclatural problem in reducing the savanna baboons to subgeneric rank (see Delson and Napier, 1976: para. 11) even though the congeneric versus separate generic status of drill-mandrills and savanna baboons had not been very thoroughly debated.

If the genera of drill-mandrills and of savanna baboons are not regarded as synonymous but are to remain valid genera, Alternative A will not only require the use of the relatively unfamiliar and apparently unpalatable *Chaeropithecus* for the savanna baboons, but also the transfer in usage of *Papio,* a transfer which is going to cause very great confusion: as Napier points out, an exceptionally wide body of biologists associate the name *Papio* with savanna baboons. The position would be still further aggravated if while *Papio* Müller and *Chaeropithecus* Gervais were employed respectively for

drill-mandrills and savanna baboons, *Chaeropithecus* were to oscillate in the literature between generic and subgeneric status. To many biologists unfamiliar with the niceties of nomenclatural practice, it would appear proper to call baboons *Papio* at one moment, but apparently incorrect the next. It might seem preferable, bearing this ominous prospect in mind, to dispense with *Papio* altogether if we are to adopt Alternative A. This unhappy putative solution (strongly opposed by Delson and Napier, 1976: para. 11) further illuminates the good sense of Napier's Alternative B.

It thus appears that Alternative A presents potential problems while Alternative B is more satisfactory. The nomenclature of the Primates has in the past been bedevilled with uncertainty, and it will not give taxonomists any credit in the eyes of their fellow biologists if they create new uncertainties.

The Preamble to the Code clearly states its objects, and the principle of stability and universality is given first consideration before the device whereby this is *normally* to be maintained - priority - is mentioned. Napier has given sound reasons for believing that stability and universality are threatened by the use of *Papio* Müller instead of *Papio* Erxleben. In these circumstances, it is proper to request the International Commission to waive the strict requirements of priority by upholding Alternative B (as modified in Delson and Napier, 1977). It also seems desirable to support Delson and Napier's (1976) submission relating to *Papio* Brisson, 1792.

(2) Note by the Secretary

The following zoologists have also written to express support for Alternative B:-

Dr. L. Freedman: *The University of Western Australia, Department of Anatomy & Human Biology, Nedlands, W.A. 6009*

Dr. G. Emory, *The University of Birmingham, Sub-Department of Ethology, Uffculme Clinic, Queensbridge Road, Birmingham 13*

Dr. C.K. Brain: *Transvaal Museum, Paul Kruger Street, P.O. Box 413, Pretoria (South Africa)*

Dr. R.D. Martin; *Secretary, Primate Society of Great Britain.*

Prof. Dr. W.N. Verheyen: *Rijksuniversitair Centrum Antwerpen Leerstoel Voor Algemene Dierkunde, Groenenborgerlaan 171, 2020 Antwerpen, Belgium*

Mrs. G. Stolp Nobile: *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 - Rome. Italy*

Dr. R.I.M. Dunbar: *University of Bristol, Department of Psychology, 8-10 Berkeley Square, Bristol, BS8 1HH*

Professeur F. Bourliere: *Faculté de Médecine de Paris-Ouest, Departement de Physiologie, 45, Rue des Saints-Pères, 75006 Paris, France*

Dr. M. Brambell: *The Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1 4RY*

VALIDATION DE *NOMINA NUDA* PUBLIES INDEPENDAMMENT DE LA VOLONTE DE L'AUTEUR. Z.N.(G.) 34

par A. Fain *(Institut de Médecine Tropicale Prince Léopold, B-2000 Antwerpen, Belgium)*

Dans un article paru dans la première moitié de 1976, le Dr Travé a donné une liste de noms se rapportant à des nouveaux taxa qui n'avaient pas encore été décrits (J. Travé, 1976, *Rev. Ecol. Biol. du Sol,* vol. 13 (1): 55-67). Ce numéro de la revue porte trois dates: sur la première page de la couverture "Janvier 1976", sur la deuxième page d'annonces publicitaires "dépot légal, deuxième trimestre 1976", sur la dernière page de la couverture "janvier-février-mars 1976". Puisque l'acte du dépôt légal en France (la revue est publiée à Paris) n'est pas indispensable à celui de la publication, c'est la troisième de ces dates qui fait foi. Ainsi, suivant les dispositions de l'Art. 20b du Code, la date de publication de l'article du Dr Travé doit être considérée comme étant le 31 mars 1976.

Voici ces noms:

1. *Tyrophagus similis* Volgin *kerguelenensis* Fain, 1976
2. *Schwiebea talpa* Oudemans *subantarctica* Fain, 1976
3. *Myianoetus travei* Fain, 1976
4. *Histiostoma kerguelenense* Fain, 1976
5. *Austranoetus kerguelenensis* Fain, 1976
6. *Amyzanoetus halophilus* Fain, 1976.

Cette liste comprend quatre espèces et deux sous-especes nouvelles et deux genres nouveaux *(Austranoetus et Amyzanoètus).*

Dans cet article le Dr Travé fait référence au travail de Fain, 1976: "*Acarologia* 18 (sous presse)". Malheureusement ce travail ne devait paraître qu'en décembre 1976 (Fain, 1976, *Acarologia,* vol. 18: 302-328). Le fascicule no. 18 dans lequel est paru l'article qui rend ces noms utilisables est sorti de presse le 15 décembre 1976, donc plusieurs mois après le travail du Dr Travé. Il en résulte que tous les noms nouveaux cités par cet auteur sont des *nomina nuda.*

Monsieur R.V. Melville, Secrétaire de la Commission Internationale de Nomenclature Zoologique, a qui nous avons demandé conseil, nous a suggéré de publier la présente note qui explique la situation et donne la véritable référence à ces noms en tant que noms utilisables.

COMMENT ON THE REQUEST TO CONSERVE THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME ERIOCOCCIDAE COCKERELL, 1899 (INSECTA, HOMOPTERA) AND TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *ERIOCOCCUS* TARGIONI TOZZETTI, 1868 Z.N.(S.) 2140

(see vol. 33: 118-123)

By Y. Ben-Dov *(Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria, South Africa)*

I wish to express my support to the application made by Douglass R.

Miller and D.J. Williams for a ruling by the Commission that *Coccus buxi* Fonscolombe, 1834, be designated type-species of *Eriococcus* Targioni Tozzetti, 1868, and that the family-group name ERIOCOCCIDAE Cockerell, 1899 be given precedence over ACANTHOCOCCIDAE Signoret, 1875.

The proposers have adequately elucidated the fact that for the past 50 years ERIOCOCCIDAE - rather than ACANTHOCOCCIDAE - was in general usage, and is widely accepted to this date by the majority of scale-insect students. Thus it would appear - as pointed out recently by Danzig (1975, *Ent. Obozr.* vol. 54: 62-81) - that the stability in usage of ERIOCOCCIDAE might be sufficiently endorsed by article 40 a of the Code. I agree with Danzig that the "general acceptance" (Code, article 40 a (i)) is clearly evident at the level of the family-group name. However it is not so - as it was shown by Miller and Williams - regarding the type-species of *Ericococcus*, and therefore their suggestion to designate a type-species should be recommended.

I am confident that the adoption of this application will be a significant contribution to relieve the scale-insect nomenclature from the burden of erroneous confusion which became established in this field during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and therefore increase its stability and universality.

COMMENT SUPPORTING APPLICATION FOR SUPPRESSION AND VALIDATION OF ELAPID SNAKE NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 2128

(See vol. 33: 73-84)

By Richard S. Funk and Lauren E. Brown *(Department of Biological Sciences, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761, U.S.A.)*

The application by Smith and Smith (1976) documents a most complex and unusual nomenclatural situation of great zoological and medical significance. We endorse and support this application in its entirety. Favourable action on the requests will preserve nomenclatural stability which is one of the primary aims of the Code. The uniqueness of the present situation is elucidated in a most scholarly manner in the original application. Its importance should not be underestimated because it is concerned with the stability of the nomenclature of some of the most venomous snakes on earth. Failure to use the plenary powers as requested by Smith and Smith (1976) could have the extraordinary effect, as noted by McDowell (1968) and by Smith and Smith (1976), of causing the loss of human life. We unequivocally believe that the family-group name ELAPIDAE should be officially associated with proteroglyphous snakes, and urge the Commission to support the application of Smith and Smith (1976).

LITERATURE CITED

McDOWELL, S.B., 1968. Affinities of the snakes usually called *Elaps lacteus* and *E. dorsalis*. *Zool. J. Linn. Soc. London*, vol. 47: 561-578.

SMITH, H.M., and SMITH, R.B., 1976. Request for suppression and validation of names related to the Elapidae (Reptilia: Serpentes). *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* vol. 33: 73-84.

THE STATUS OF MICROFORM AS PUBLICATION
Z.N.(S.) 2182

(1) By J. Wyatt Durham *(Department of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, U.S.A.)*

(see vol. 33: 98-104)

I feel that "microform" (especially microfiche, but also other potential computer-generated methods) should be accepted as valid publication as long as they satisfy the criteria of availability and distribution. Most of them are infinitely better than some of the "ink on paper"publications that are accepted as valid at present. Admittedly they may not be quite as convenient to use but this is not an argument against their acceptability.

2. I do not feel that theses on microfilm should be acceptable because to my mind they do not fulfil the criteria of availability and distribution. I feel similarly about storage of materials in computers without prior publication (in the usual sense).

3. I feel that some processes, e.g. "hectograph", which do not employ a "reasonably permanent" ink should be excepted. On the other hand "Xerox" as we know it around the University here is as permanent as any of the regular good quality "ink on paper" methods.

4. I do not see how one can restrict the number of vehicles of publication - modern technology might come up with some unsuspected technique that is better than any currently available.

5. I think that the Commission should give major attention to the goals that need to be satisfied in legal "publication" and try to establish rules which will serve as legal "guidelines" rather than prescribing certain techniques and proscribing others.

6. I don't feel that "first distribution" to a listed set of libraries should be accepted. However, first distribution to certain categories (such as all copyright libraries), together with a published notice of such action, might be.

(2) By W.A.S. Sarjeant *(Department of Geological Sciences, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada S7N OWO)*

I understand that the Commission is seeking the views of taxonomists concerning the admissibility of microfiche and microfilm as an avenue of publication? May I register my vote *against* this, please? My reasoning is along a number of lines:

(i) Expense. The cost of one microfilm viewer is not great, but it is entirely outside the reach of scientists in the less wealthy countries; they would be forced to leave a specimen in the laboratory, go to the library to see the microfilm and return to the specimen relying on a possibly inaccurate retinal image. In wealthier countries one could be purchased, but for accurate identification one often needs to be able to compare simultaneously several illustrations in several separate papers with each other and with a specimen.

One could scarcely purchase a series of viewers; even if one could, the comparison of the images on several viewers would remain impracticable, if the viewers are always as poor as those available here.

One can have full-size prints made from microfilms, but this would mean a vast escalation of costs in these days. It is cheaper by far to buy more journals.

(ii) Ready reading. Many papers are discovered by chance rather than by specific advance knowledge of their appearance. Microfilm/microfiche purchase presupposes advance knowledge of what one is looking for. One would quickly learn of crucial papers in which first descriptions were made; one would learn less easily of, and be less likely to purchase, other papers in which supplementary details (perhaps of crucial importance) were noted.

Microfilms and microfiche preclude casual reading; to sit at a viewer requires strong motivation and is visually and mentally very tiring. These forms of reproduction should be retained only as a means of making available material otherwise inaccessible.

(iii) Quality. The quality of microfilm and microfiche is by no means uniform; some will take considerable enlargement, others emphatically will not. In some I have seen, the illustrations have suffered a serious loss of quality by the time they are enlarged, to the point of virtual uselessness. One cannot legislate for quality.

(3) By Ellis L. Yochelson *(U.S. Geological Survey, c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington D.C. 20560)*

Quality and breadth of first distribution are of prime importance in defining publication. Technology cannot be regulated by the Code in any meaningful way, so no rules should proscribe a particular process. Who can say what technology will be tomorrow?

Production of copies on demand from a master deposited in a library can be proscribed. The Code might note the need for permanency and good reproduction and on this basis recommend that taxonomists not use hectograph, xerograph, mimeograph, or other such reproduction which is not conventionally employed by a majority of journals. It is a fact that printing processes are changing rapidly and it may be that in the near future journals will move to xerography. By urging that systematists follow what most journals do, perhaps individuals will think twice about starting their own private journal. However, the present Code does not preclude an inferior journal, privately distributed.

I do not judge that the Code can control quality; at best it can urge and recommend. Any attempt to restrict the number of vehicles of publication would be retrograde.

I know of a feeling among some systematists that 50 copies or more are needed to constitute publication, but I know of no basis for this. Perhaps a minimum number of identical copies should be specified. If so one might also specify a minimum number of countries, let us say five, to which a journal or monograph should be distributed. Obviously this cannot be retroactive. It might lead to national repositories for systematic literature and ultimately greater accessibility. To list "official" libraries might be an affront to systematists in those countries not on the list.

FORCIPOMYIA MEIGEN, 1818 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS Z.N.(S.) 1079

By the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

In 1975 *(Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 32: 38-40) Professor D. Elmo Hardy applied to the Commission for the use of the plenary powers to designate *Tipula bipunctata* Linnaeus, 1758 as type-species of *Forcipomyia* Meigen, 1818. It was then thought that Westwood's (1840, *Syn. Char. gen. Brit. ins.:* 126) designation of that species as type through *Labidomyia* Stephens, 1829 was invalid because he synonymised the two genera with a "?". It followed from that conclusion that Coquillett's (1910, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* vol. 37 (1719): 545) designation of *Ceratopogon ambiguus* Meigen, 1804 as type-species was valid. Since *C. ambiguus* is a nomen dubium that may not even represent a species in the same family as *Forcipomyia,* this would have been a most unfortunate treatment of this economically important genus.

2. Dr Sabrosky has written (24 January 1977) to the Secretary to argue that Westwood's type-species designation in 1840 was in fact valid, and his position now seems to me to be the correct one. Having noted that (as stated by Professor Hardy) *Labidomyia* Stephens, 1829, is a replacement name for *Forcipomyia* Meigen, 1818, and that its type-species was designated by Westwood (1840: 126) as *Tipula bipunctata* Linnaeus, 1758, he went on: "Under Article 67i, both original nominal genus and its replacement must have the same type-species, and fixation for either applies also to the other automatically, provided of course that the type-species is 'eligible for fixation as the type-species of the earlier nominal genus.'

"To me it follows inescapably that the type-species of *Forcipomyia* is *bipunctata* through the operation of Code Article 67i, without necessity of action by the Commission.

"When you[i.e. R.V.M.] wrote to Professor Hardy on 1 December 1959, you found it 'impossible to claim that Westwood (1840) designated the type-species of *Forcipomyia* through *Labidomyia,* because he cited the former only as a doubtful synonym (with a ?) of the latter'. I do not agree, for two reasons:

"(a) in my opinion, Westwood's question mark did not refer to the synonymy but to the authorship - Meigen? rather than Megerle was his query, because Stephens had cited Megerle. Granted that the real meaning of question marks is obscure in many cases, but note Westwood's use on: 125 in connection with another of the Meigen-Megerle names: '*Palpomyia* Meig.?, Steph.'. Here there is no question of synonymy; the question can only be about Meigen as author because Stephens had cited Megerle.

"(b) Even if Westwood did question the synonymy, as you concluded, that is irrelevant here. The essential facts are that Stephens substituted *Labidomyia* for *Forcipomyia,* and Westwood designated the type-species of

Labidomyia, choosing a species eligible to be the type-species of *Forcipomyia.* Ergo, under Article 67i, he thereby fixed it for *Forcipomyia* also."

3. Dr Sabrosky pointed out that Edwards (1926, *Trans. ent. Soc. London:* 395) had come to the same conclusion by applying Article 30f of the old *Règles,* the direct predecessor of the present Article 67i. The central point in the argument is the demonstration that the meaning of Westwood's "?" is immaterial. I can see no argument against his view.

4. I have therefore written to Professor Hardy with a copy of this note to suggest that the application be withdrawn, and he has agreed with this suggestion.

DROMAIUS VIEILLOT, 1816 (AVES): CLOSURE OF CASE Z.N.(S.) 1668

By the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

In 1965 Drs Serventy, Condon and Mayr published an application for the placing of *Dromaius* Vieillot, 1816 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology *(Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 22: 63-65). This name had been spelled as *Dromaius* and as *Dromiceius* by Vieillot in 1816; the applicants held that Vieillot himself in later works (1817, 1826) had acted as first reviser and had chosen *Dromaius* as the correct original spelling. It is not disputed that the case falls under the provisions of Article 32b of the Code concerning multiple original spellings.

2. In 1967 the Commission voted in favour of the application, but Dr. Holthuis and Dr. Sabrosky questioned whether the first reviser had been correctly identified in the application. They pointed out that Vieillot did not fulfil the requirements of the Code in either 1817 or 1826. Dr. Sabrosky added that it might well be found that the true first reviser had in fact chosen *Dromiceius,* in which case his choice could only be altered by the use of the plenary powers. As it was obvious that the Commission's decision had not been soundly based, it was decided to defer an Opinion until the first reviser had been correctly identified.

3. In April 1976 Dr. G.W. Cottrell *(Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., USA)* wrote as editor of the second edition of Peters's *Check List of the Birds of the World,* vol. 1, to enquire what progress had been made with the application by Serventy, Condon & Mayr. I told him of the history of the case and immediately began a new search for the first reviser. I found that G.R. Gray, 1840, *A list of the genera of birds:* 63 had cited both original spellings of the name and had clearly used *Dromaius* as the valid one. His text is reproduced as Fig. 1. On the evidence available to me, he is therefore the first reviser. The automatic application of Article 32b decides the issue and there is no call for Commission action. The case is thus closed.

Order VI. CURSORES, *Temm.*

Family I. STRUTHIONIDÆ. Struthio, L.

Subfam. I. STRUTHIONINÆ.

STRUTHIO, *L.*
S. Camelus, *L.*, Pl. enl. 457.

CASUARIUS, *Briss.* Struthio, *L.* Casoarius, *Bont.*
C. emu, *Lath.*, Pl. enl. 313. C. galeata, *Vieill.*

DROMAIUS, *Vieill.* Casuarius, *Lath.* Rhea, *Temm.* Tachea, *Flem.* Dromiceius, *Vieill.*
D. Novæ Hollandiæ, (Lath.) *n.* *White's* Journ., pl. 1. D. ater, *Vieill.* D. australis, *Swains.* Dr. emu, *Steph.*

RHEA, *Briss.* Struthio, *L.* Tuiju, *Lacep.*
R. americana, *Lath.* *Vieill.* Gal., pl. 224. Str. Rhea, *L.*

Subfam. II. APTERYGINÆ.

APTERYX, *Shaw.* Dromiceius, *Less.* Apternyx, *Swains.*
A. australis, *Shaw*, Nat. Misc., pl. 1057. 1058. D. Novæ Zealandiæ, *Less.* Apterous Penguin, *Lath.* Hist.

[a] Previously used, ending in *as*.

FIGURE 1. Part of Gray, G.R., 1840, *A list of the genera of birds:* 63

OPINION 1078

ANAS PUNCTATA BURCHELL, 1822 (AVES): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

RULING. - (1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *punctata* Burchell, 1822, as published in the binomen *Anas punctata,* is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers indicated:

(a) *hottentota* Eyton, 1838, as published in the binomen *Querquedula hottentota* (Name Number 2600);

(b) *maccoa* Eyton, 1838, as published in the binomen *Erismatura maccoa* (Name Number 2601).

(3) The specific name *punctata* Burchell, 1822, as published in the binomen *Anas punctata,* and as suppressed under the plenary powers, in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1018.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 794

Dr. W.D.L. Ride *(President, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)* submitted the present application in which he reviewed the history of the case since it was first published in 1956 *(Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 12: 35-48) in an endeavour to stabilize the specific name of the Hottentot Teal. The present application was sent to the printer on 24 October 1973 and was published on 28 June 1974 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 30: 173-174. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin,* as well as the other serial publications prescribed in the Constitution, Article 12 (b), and to eleven ornithological serials.

Comments in favour of the application were received from the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress *(Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 32: 2-3) and from Dr. F.I. Norman *(Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, Heidelberg, Victoria, Australia).* No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper

(76)14 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 30: 174. At the close of the Voting Period on 22 December 1976, the state of the voting was as follows:-

Affirmative Votes - twenty-two (22), received in the following order:
Melville, Eisenmann, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Heppell, Lemche, Brinck, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Ride, Mroczkowski, Bayer, Binder, Corliss, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Welch, Nye, Kraus, Bernardi

Negative Vote - one (1): Dupuis.

A late affirmative vote was received from Alvarado.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their Voting Papers:

Dr. Dupuis: Il est profondément *anti-historique* de supprimer un nom et absolument *anti-zoologique* de supprimer le nom d'un taxon dont le type existe!

Dr. Bernardi: Le nom *punctata* cause de confusion mérite d'être supprimé tandis que désigner un néotype de *punctata* différent de l'holotype était, à mon avis, tout à fait aberrant.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

hottentota, Querquedula, Eyton, 1838, *Mon. Anatidae:* 129
maccoa, Erismatura, Eyton, 1838, *Mon. Anatidae:* 169
punctata, Anas, Burchell, 1822, *Trav. S. Afr.* vol. 1: 243

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (76)14 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that Voting Paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1078.

I.W.B. NYE
Assistant Secretary

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London.
19th February, 1977.

OPINION 1079

AGLAJA RENIER, [1807]; *A. DEPICTA RENIER*, [1807] AND *A. TRICOLORATA* RENIER, [1807] (MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA) RENDERED AVAILABLE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.–

(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the generic name *Aglaja* Renier, [1807], and the two specific names, *depicta* Renier, [1807], as used in the binomen *Aglaja depicta,* and *tricolorata* Renier, [1807], as used in the binomen *Aglaja tricolorata,* are hereby deemed to be published and nomenclaturally available from their use by Renier, [1807], *Tavole per servire alle Classificazione e Connescenza degli Animali,* a work previously placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoology with the Title Number 49;

(b) the two generic names *Doridium* Meckel, 1809, and *Acera* Cuvier, 1810, are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(c) the family name AGLAJIDAE Pilsbry, 1895 (type-genus *Aglaja* Renier, [1807]), is hereby ruled to be available from 1847, the date of its senior subjective synonym DORIDIINAE Gray, 1847, rejected in (5) (b) below.

(2) The family name AGLAJIDAE Pilsbry, 1895 (1847), as ruled under the plenary powers to be available in (1) (c) above (type-genus *Aglaja* Renier, [1807] (Gastropoda, Opisthobranchia), is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 485.

(3) The generic name *Aglaja* Renier, [1807] (gender, feminine) (type-species by subsequent designation by Suter, 1913: *Aglaja tricolorata* Renier, [1807]), as ruled under the plenary powers to be available in (1)(a) above, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2044.

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers indicated:

(a) *depicta* Renier, [1807], as published in the binomen *Aglaja depicta* (specific name of the type-species of *Aglaja* Renier, [1807]) as ruled under the plenary powers to be available in (1)(a) above (Name Number 2602);

(b) *tricolorata* Renier, [1807], as published in the binomen *Aglaja tricolorata,* as ruled under the plenary powers to be available in (1)(a) above, and defined by the neotype designated by Lemche, 1974, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol.

31: 196-198 (specific name of type-species of *Aglaja* Renier,[1807])(name Number 2603).

(5) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers indicated:
   (a) AGLAINAE Swainson, 1837 (nomenclaturally unavailable because not based on the name of an included genus) (Aves) (Name number 480;
   (b) DORIDIINAE (correction of DORIDIINA) Gray, 1847 (type-genus *Doridium* Meckel, 1809) (objectively invalid because the name of its type-genus has been suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) (Mollusca) (Name Number 481).

(6) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers indicated:
   (a) *Doridium* Meckel, 1809, and (b) *Acera* Cuvier, 1810 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy) (Mollusca) (Name Numbers 2080 and 2081 respectively);
   (c) *Aglaja* Eschscholtz, 1825 (a junior homonym of *Aglaja* Renier,[1807])(Coelenterata) (Name Number 2082);
   (d) *Aglaia* Brady, 1863 (a junior homonym of *Aglaia* Swainson, 1827) (Crustacea) (Name Number 2083).

[The following generic name asked by the applicant to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology has already been placed on the Index with Name Number 578: *Aglaia* Renier, [1804](not nomenclaturally available because included in a work rejected for nomenclatural purposes in Opinion 316) (Mollusca)]

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1092)

In Opinion 427 issued by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1956, *Opin. Decl. int. Commn zool. Nomencl.* vol. 14: 283, the work by Renier, [1807], *Tavole per servire alle Classificazione e Connoscenza degli Animali* was rejected for the purposes of nomenclature, with the provision that the future status of certain names used therein, including *Aglaja* Renier, was reserved for further consideration. In anticipation of the rejection of Renier's work, Dr. H. Lemche *(Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark)* wrote to the office of the Commission in October 1954 concerning the name *Aglaja* Renier, [1807]. The following month Dr. Lemche submitted an application asking that the plenary powers be used to make available the generic name *Aglaja* Renier, [1807] and the two specific names *depicta* Renier, [1807] and *tricolorata* Renier, [1807], as published in combination with *Aglaja* A similar

application asking that *Aglaja* Renier, [1807], and its type-species be made nomenclaturally available, was received from Professor N.T. Mattox (then of *University of Southern California, Los Angeles, U.S.A.).* After some correspondence on the matter it was agreed that Dr. Lemche and Prof. Mattox would co-operate in formulating their proposals. The case then lapsed and in 1960 Prof. Mattox died. A renewed application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Lemche on 13 December 1971; was sent to the printer on 13 April 1972; and was published on 30 November 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 29: 127-130. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin,* as well as to the other serial publications prescribed in the Constitution, Article 12 (b) and to three malacological serials.

The proposals were supported by Dr. M. Edmunds *(University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana)* and by Dr. Myra Keen *(Stanford University, California, U.S.A.).* Comments were received from Dr. C.W. Sabrosky *(Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 30: 132) and from Professor P.C. Sylvester-Bradley *(ibidem:* 133). Dr. R. Burn *(3 Nantes Street, Newtown, Geelong, Victoria, Australia)* provided further important information which was not published separately but was incorporated into revised proposals submitted by Dr. Lemche on 30 May 1974; sent to the printer on 27 August 1974; and published on 31 December 1974 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 31: 196-199. A comment on the revised proposals was received from Dr. W.O. Cernohorsky *(Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 33: 3) who after further correspondence stated that he wished to withdraw his objection. Additional information provided by Dr. Cernohorsky resulted in minor amendments by Dr. Lemche *(Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 33: 3) to his revised proposals.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (76) 15 for or against the revised proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 31: 198-199, and amended in vol. 33: 3. At the close of the Voting Period on 22 December 1976, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes - nineteen (19), received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Mroczkowski, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Lemche, Brinck, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Binder, Corliss, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Bayer, Welch, Nye, Kraus

Negative vote - one (1): Dupuis.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Alvarado. Voting papers were not returned by Bernardi, Heppell, and Ride.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their Voting Papers:

Dr. Holthuis: The Commission cannot validate (i.e. declare valid) names, but it can declare them available, which is, I believe, what Dr. Lemche wants. With this restriction I vote for the proposal.

Prof. Binder: I vote for the proposals except 2(a) & (b), and 6(b) & (c), concerning the suppression of *Doridium* Meckel, 1809, and *Acera* Cuvier, 1910. These are junior subjective synonyms; the Commission is not competent to pronounce on their validity.

Dr. Dupuis: Je vote contre, entendant par là voter contre la hâte de publier une Opinion. En effet:

(1) Depuis la requête initiale *(Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 29: 127-130) des auteurs autres que le requérant lui ont signalé: une désignation de type; deux espèces *d'Aglaja;* un auteur plus ancien pour AGLAJIDAE; et un auteur plus ancien pour DORIDIINAE. Cela rend assez probable la découverte d'autres omissions ejusdem farinae.

(2) L'irritante question des homonymies des noms, spécifiques ou génériques, de même étymologie et ne représentant que des graphies variables est insuffisamment couverte par le *Code;* Lemche le souligne très bien *(ibidem* vol. 29: 128).

Dr. Nye: I vote against proposals 2(a) & (b) which ask unnecessarily for the suppression of two junior subjective synonyms; and against proposals 6 (b) & (c) asking for them to be placed on the Official Index.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion: *Acera* Cuvier, 1810 *Annls Mus. Hist. nat. Paris,* vol. 16: 9

Aglaja Brady, 1867, in Folin & Périer, *Fonds Mer* vol. 1: 89.

AGLAINAE Swainson, 1837, *Nat. Hist. Classific. Birds* vol. 2: 275 *(in* Lardner's Cabinet Cycloped. 92).

Aglaja Renier, [1807], *Tavole serv. Class. Conn. Anim.:* Tav. VIII.

Aglaja Eschscholtz, 1825, *Isis (Oken)* vol. 16: 743.

AGLAJIDAE Pilsbry, 1895, in Tryon, *Manual Conch.* vol. 16: 43.

depicta, Aglaja, Renier, [1807], *Tavole serv. Class. Conn. Anim.:* Tav. VIII.

DORIDIINAE Gray, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* vol. 1847: 161.

Doridium Meckel, 1809, *Beytr. vergl. Anat.* vol. 1(2): 33.

tricolorata, Aglaja, Renier, [1807], *Tavole serv. Class. Conn. Anim.:* Tav. VIII.

The following is the reference to a designation of a type-species for a nominal genus accepted in the present Opinion: for *Aglaja* Renier, [1807], of *Aglaja tricolorata* Renier, [1807], by subsequent designation by Suter, 1913, *Manual New Zealand Moll.:* 542.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (76) 15 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that Voting Paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1079.

I.W.B. NYE
Assistant Secretary

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
14th February, 1977.

OPINION 1080

DIDERMOCERUS BROOKES, 1828 (MAMMALIA) SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Didermocerus* Brookes, 1828, is suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Dicerorhinus* Gloger, 1841 (gender, masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Rhinoceros sumatrensis* Fischer, 1814, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names with the Name Number 2045.

(3) The specific name *sumatrensis* Fischer, 1814, as published in the binomen *Rhinoceros sumatrensis* (specific name of type-species of *Dicerorhinus* Gloger, 1841) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2604.

(4) The work "A catalogue of the anatomical and zoological museum of Joshua Brookes, Part One" published in London in 1828 is hereby placed on the Official List of Works approved as available for zoological nomenclature with the Title Number 43.

(5) the generic name *Didermocerus* Brookes, 1828, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2084.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 1779

In October 1966 an application was received from Mr Patrick J. Boylan *(Kingston upon Hull Museums, Hull, England)* for a decision by the Commission as to whether *Didermocerus* Brookes, 1828, or *Dicerorhinus* Gloger, 1841, should be used for the genus of which the Sumatran rhinoceros is the type-species. This application was published on 6 March 1967 in *Bull. Zool. Nom.* vol. 26: 55-56. Comments in favour of *Dicerorhinus* were received from Dr D.A. Hooijer *(Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden)* (: 202) and Dr Colin P. Groves (then of *University of California, Berkeley)* (: 279) and one in favour of *Didermocerus* from Lord Medway (then of *University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur).* Dr Holthuis observed that Brookes's catalogue appeared to be an available work under the Code.

For reasons which cannot now be ascertained, the case was not then proceeded with. Eventually, after further correspondence with Mr Boylan in 1971 and 1973, a revised application prepared jointly by him and Mrs Green was sent to the printer on 29 May 1974 and published in *Bull.* vol. 31: 135-139 on 20 September

1974. This application asked for the suppression of *Didermocerus* Brookes, 1828 and for *Dicerorhinus* Gloger, 1841 to be placed on the Official List. It was opposed by Lord Medway and supported by Dr Groves in the following note which was circulated to the members of the Commission with their Voting Papers:

"Although I originally used the name *Didermocerus* in considering the extant Sumatran rhinoceros alone (Groves, 1965), following Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1951), I later (Groves 1967, 1972) revised this opinion having in the meantime become aware of the invariable usage of *Dicerorhinus* by palaeontologists: a usage which, as far as I know, is without a single exception in recent years. As fossils referred rightly or wrongly to *Dicerorhinus* are abundant in key fossil localities and are frequently used as "guide" fossils (Guérin et al., 1969; Guérin 1973; Hooijer, 1967), it is of great importance (a) that consistent usage be maintained, and (b) that the currently accepted nomenclature be sanctioned by the Commission. I therefore strongly urge the Commission to place *Dicerorhinus* on the Official List of Generic Names.

REFERENCES

ELLERMAN, J.R. & MORRISON-SCOTT, T.C.S., 1951. *A checklist of palaearctic and Indian mammals.* British Museum Trustees.
GROVES, C.P., 1965. *Saügertierk. Mitt.,* vol. 13: 128-131
———— 1967. *Saügertierk. Mitt.,* vol. 15: 221-237
———— & KURT, F., 1972. *Mammalian species* (21): 1-6
GUÉRIN, C., 1973. *Nouv. Arch. Mus. nat. Hist. nat.* vol. 11: 55-84
———— BALLESIO, R. & MÉON-VILAIN, H., 1969. *Docum. Lab. Géol. Fac. Sci. Lyon,* vol. 31: 55-145
HOOIJER, D.A., 1967. *Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)* Geol. vol. 13: 119-190."

Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in this case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the prescribed serials (Constitution Art. 12b) and to two mammalogical serials.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (76)16 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.:* vol. 31: 136-137. The Voting Paper was divided into two parts. Part 1 dealt with the proposal to suppress *Didermocerus* Brookes, 1828 under the plenary powers. Part 2 dealt with the proposal that Brookes's 1828 "Catalogue" should be placed on the Official List.

At the close of the Voting Period on 22 December 1976, the state of the voting was as follows:

PART 1

Affirmative Votes - seventeen (17) received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Brinck, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Mroczkowski, Ride, Binder, Corliss, Starobogatov, Bayer, Welch, Nye, Kraus

Negative Votes - Lemche, Bernardi

Abstentions - Dupuis, Sabrosky

PART 2

Affirmative Votes - nineteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Lemche, Brinck, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Mroczkowski, Ride, Binder, Corliss, Starobogatov, Dupuis, Bayer, Welch, Nye, Kraus, Bernardi

Negative Vote - Sabrosky

Abstention - Eisenmann.

No Voting Paper was returned by Dr Heppell. Dr Alvarado returned a late affirmative vote on both parts 1 and 2.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their Voting Papers:

Eisenmann: As long as I am voting in favour of *Dicerorhinus*, I think it unnecessary to decide on the validity of the Brookes catalogue. Without knowing what other names might be affected, I prefer not to vote on Part 2.

Sabrosky: I object to the 'incidental' vote on the status of a work. This should be the subject of a separate application that tells us more about the work, the names involved, etc. In principle, I am opposed to sales catalogues, hence I can vote gladly on that part. If it is rejected, no vote is necessary on the first part because *Didermocerus* would be rejected. However, I will support action on *Dicerorhinus* anyway, in order not to hold up that part. As for *Acinonyx*, the Commission can always recognise the name under plenary powers, if that name is desirable.

Dupuis: (on Part 1) Abstention car les raisons de principe de Lord Medway me sont inconnues.

Bernardi: Puisque les deux noms sont l'un et l'autre largement utilisés soit en zoologie soit en paléontologie, pourquoi ne pas appliquer la loi de priorité, puisque le travail de Brookes est déjà reconnu comme un travail valide.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Dicerorhinus Gloger, 1841, *Handb. Naturgesch.*: 125

Didermocerus Brookes, 1828, *A catalogue of the anatomical and zoological museum of Joshua Brookes, Part One*, London.

sumatrensis, Rhinoceros, Fischer, G., 1814, *Zoognosie*, vol. 3: 301.

The following is the bibliographic reference to a work placed on the Official List of Works approved as available for zoological nomenclature by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Brookes, Joshua, 1828. *A catalogue of the anatomical and zoological museum of Joshua Brookes, Esq.*; *F.R.S. F.L.S. &c* Part 1. London, Author.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (76) 16 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1080.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 February 1977

OPINION 1081

ADDITION OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES BASED ON *ALCA* (AVES) AND *ALCES* (MAMMALIA) TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

RULING.- (1) The following names are hereby added to the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) ALCIDAE (ex Alcadae) Anon., 1820, type-genus *Alca* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Aves) (Name Number 486);

(b) ALCEIDAE (ex Alcedae) Brookes, 1828, type-genus *Alces* Gray, 1821 (Class Mammalia) (Name Number 487).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2011

An application for the resolution of the homonymy between two family-group names - one for the auks and the other for the elks - was received from Dr G.N. Kashin *(Moscow)* on 26 June 1972. After considerable correspondence aimed at establishing the authorship of ALCIDAE in Birds, the application was sent to the printer on 27 August 1974 and published on 13 January 1975 in Vol. 31 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature,* p. 215. No use of the plenary powers was involved.

Professor Ernst Mayr commented that it was absurd to propose a family name for the elks, though some authors had recognised a tribe for that genus.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (76) 19 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* vol. 31: 215. At the close of the Voting Period on 22 December 1976 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes - eighteen (18) received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Lemche, (for ALCIDAE (Aves) only) Brinck, Ride, Mroczkowski, Bayer, Binder, Corliss, Starobogatov, Welch, Dupuis, Nye, Kraus, Bernardi

Negative Votes - Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe

Abstention - Sabrosky.

Voting Paper not returned - Heppell. A late affirmative vote was returned by Dr Alvarado.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their Voting Papers:

Eisenmann: Although it is unlikely that a family, or even a subfamily, would be recognised for the elks (Mammalia), the nomenclatural conflict with ALCIDAE universally used for the auks

(Aves) exists. It should be removed.

Lemche: There is no name competition if ALCIDAE is kept for the birds.

Rohdendorf: I agree completely with Dr Mayr's view of Dr Kashin's proposals. Furthermore, the problem of the construction of words to make names is not the business of the Commission.

Tortonese: This case does not concern mammals, as a family ALCEIDAE cannot be accepted.

Habe: In voting against I object to placing ALCEIDAE on the Official List.

Corliss: Even if only for use as a synonym, ALCEIDAE should be available, it seems to me.

Sabrosky: This vote should be delayed until there is a decision on the status of Brookes (1828), see my comments on V.P. (76)16 [see Opinion 1080].

Dupuis: ALCEINAE or ALCEINA (subfamily or tribal level) seems perhaps better than a family-name.

Kraus: Formally the Commission has to act in this case. But as there is no family-name for the elks *(Alces)* in common usage, it seems difficult to understand the reasons for an action by the Commission at the present time. It would be easy to find a lot of similar cases in the literature, but they often do not cause any problems.

Bernardi: Il me semble qu'il est utile de fixer l'orthographe de ALCEIDAE pour en faire dériver le nom d'une tribu, même si ALCEIDAE est sans usage en tant que famille.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on an Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

ALCEIDAE (ex Alcedae) Brookes, 1828, *Catalogue of the anatomical and zoological collection of Joshua Brookes,* Part 1: 62

ALCIDAE (ex Alcadae) Anon., 1820, *Synopsis contents Brit. Mus.,* 17th ed., 68.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (76) 19 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1081.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 February 1977

OPINION 1082

USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO GIVE THE SPECIFIC NAME *KLEINENBERGI, ERETMOPHORUS,* GIGLIOLI, 1889, PRECEDENCE OVER THE SPECIFIC NAME *BENOIT, PHAROPTERYX,* RUPPELL, 1852 (PISCES)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that the specific name *kleinenbergi* Giglioli, 1889, as published in the binomen *Eretmophorus kleinenbergi,* is to be given precedence over the specific name *benoit* Rüppell, 1852, as published in the binomen *Pharopteryx benoit* by any zoologist who considers that both names apply to the same taxon.

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *kleinenbergi* Giglioli, 1889, as published in the binomen *Eretmophorus kleinenbergi,* with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over the specific name *benoit* Rüppell, 1852, as published in the binomen *Pharopteryx benoit* by any zoologist who considers that both names apply to the same taxon (Name Number 2605);

(b) *benoit,* Rüppell, 1852, as published in the binomen *Pharopteryx benoit,* with an endorsement that it is not to be given precedence over the specific name *kleinenbergi* Giglioli, 1889, as published in the binomen *Eretmophorus kleinenbergi,* by any zoologist who considers that both names apply to the same taxon. (Name Number 2606)

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Pharopterix* Rüppell, 1828, an incorrect original spelling of *Pharopteryx* Rüppell, 1828 (Name Number 2085);

(b) *Pharopteryx* Rüppell, 1852, a junior homonym of *Pharopteryx* Rüppell, 1828 (Name Number 2086).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 1981

An application for the conservation of the specific name *kleinenbergi, Eretmophorus,* Giglioli, 1889, by the suppression under the plenary powers of the specific name *benoit, Pharopteryx,* Rüppell, 1852 (Pisces) was first received from Professor E. Tortonese on 1 September 1971. It was sent to the printer on 23 September 1971 and published on 1 May 1972 on pp. 37-38 of vol. 29 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.* Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same

part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the prescribed serials (Constitution, Art. 12b) and to an ichthyological serial.

In 1974 Dr Nye published *(Bull.* 30: 140-141) a proposal that cases such as the present one involving the protection of a junior subjective synonym should be dealt with by giving that name nomenclatural precedence over its senior synonym. Professor Tortonese asked *(Bull.* 30: 172-173, 13 January 1975) that his proposals in the present case be reworded in the sense of Dr. Nye's proposal.

Later it was discovered that the status of *Pharopteryx* Rüppell, 1852, was not clear and that first reviser action was needed to make clear its invalidity as a junior homonym of *Pharopteryx* Rüppell, 1828. The necessary action was taken by Professor Tortonese in *Bull.* vol. 33: 9 (26 June 1976).

No comment was received on the case.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1976) 17, in Part 1 for or against the proposals regarding the relative precedence of the two specific names as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 31: 172-173 and in Part 2 for or against the proposal relating to *Pharopteryx* Rüppell, 1852 as set out in *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* vol. 33: 9. At the close of the voting period on 22 December 1976, the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1

Affirmative Votes - nineteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Lemche, Brinck, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Mroczkowski, Ride, Habe, Binder, Corliss, Starobogatov, Bayer, Welch, Nye, Kraus, Bernardi

Negative Votes - three (3): Sabrosky, Dupuis, Bernardi

Part 2

Affirmative Votes - twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Vokes, Willink, Lemche, Brinck, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Mroczkowski, Ride, Habe, Binder, Corliss. Starobogatov, Bayer, Welch, Dupuis, Nye, Kraus, Bernardi.

Negative Vote - Sabrosky

Abstention - Holthuis.

No Voting Paper was returned by Mr Heppell. A late affirmative vote for Parts 1 and 2 was returned by Dr. Alvarado.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Holthuis: As far as I can see Part 2 is irrelevant here. On p. 9 of vol. 33 Professor Tortonese takes action as first reviser and does not need the approval or help of the Commission to do so.

Sabrosky: I applaud the sound first reviser action by Professor Tortonese, but I am always opposed in principle to

stuffing the Official Index with trifles like incorrect spellings and junior homonyms, which require no plenary powers.

Bayer: In my opinion, the valid name in cases of multiple original spelling should be determined by the first subsequent user, regardless of whether intention to choose was demonstrated, as the situation differs scientifically from cases of synonymy as stressed in Art. 24a (i). Had this been the case, Jordan & Seale's usage of *Pharopteryx* in 1905 would have determined the correct original spelling of the generic name established by Rüppell, 1828, and Professor Tortonese's action as first reviser would have been unnecessary. As *Pharopteryx* Rüppell, 1852, is now a homonym of *Pharopteryx* Rüppell, 1828, there is no reason not to put it and the incorrect spelling on the Official Index. Although I have voted in favour of giving precedence to the junior name *kleinenbergi* Giglioli, it seems immaterial which name is used as even the applicant admits that the species is rare and of no practical interest *(Bull.* 29: 37).

Bernardi: Je préfère voir appliquer la loi de priorité pour cette "rare epipelagic species" de l'aveu même de Tortonese.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

benoit, Pharopteryx, Rüppell, 1852, *Verz. Mus. Senck. naturf. Gesell. aufges. Samml.*, vol. 4: 16

kleinenbergi, Eretmophorus, Giglioli, 1889, *Proc. zool. Soc.* London for 1889: 328

Pharopteryx Rüppell, 1828, Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Afrika von E. Rüppell *(Senck. nat. Ges.)*, vol. 4, Fische (10): 15

Pharopteryx Rüppell, 1852, *Verz. Mus. Senck. naturf. Gesell. aufges. Samml.*, vol. 4: 16.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (76) 17 were cast as set out above, that the proposals there set forth have been adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclatural, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1082.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
1 March 1977

OPINION 1083
PISAURINA SIMON, 1898 (ARACHNIDA, ARANEAE) CONSERVED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Dapanus* Hentz, 1867, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Pisaurina* Simon, 1898 (gender, feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Dolomedes mirus* Walckenaer, 1837, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2046.

(3) The specific name *mirus* Walckenaer, 1837, as published in the binomen *Dolomedes mirus* (specific name of type-species of *Pisaurina* Simon, 1898) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2607.

(4) The generic name *Dapanus* Hentz, 1867, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2087.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2004

An application from Dr James E. Carico *(Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Virginia, USA)* for the conservation of *Pisaurina* Simon, 1898 through the suppression of *Dapanus* Hentz, 1867, was first received on 13 April 1972. It was sent to the printer on 20 September 1972 and published on 29 December 1972 on p. 215 of vol. 29 of *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.* Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the prescribed serials (Constitution Art. 12b) and to eight entomological serials. Support was received from Dr C.D. Dondale *(Agriculture Canada)*, Dr R.J. Sauer *(Michigan State University)*, Dr R.X. Schick *(California Academy of Sciences)*, Dr R. Leech *(Entomology Research Institute, Ottawa)*, Dr W.B. Peck *(Central Missouri State University)*, Dr W.A. Drew *(Oklahoma State University)*, Dr V.D. Roth *(Southwestern Research Station, Portal, Arizona)*, Dr N. Platnick and Professor H.W. Levi *(Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.)*, Dr B.J. Kaston *(San Diego State College)*, Drs A.R. Brady, H.K. Wallace and M.H. Munro *(University of Florida)*, Dr B. Cutler *(St Paul, Minnesota)*, Dr D.C. Lowrie *(California State University, Los Angeles)* and Dr J.A. Beatty *(Southern Illinois University)*. No adverse comment was received.

In January 1976, Dr Carico was asked to provide a list of ten references by five different authors to uses of *Pisaurina* as a valid name in the preceding fifty years. He provided the following list:

Bishop, S.C., and C.R. Crosby 1936. Notes on some spiders of the family Pisauridae (Araneae). *Ent. News.* 47: 244.
Bonnet, P. 1958. *Bibliographia Araneorum.* Toulouse. 2(4): 3682 - 3684.
Carico, J.E. 1972. The nearctic spider genus *Pisaurina* (Pisauridae). *Psyche.* 79(4): 295-310.
——— 1973. The narctic species of the genus *Dolomedes* (Araneae: Pisauridae). *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 144(7): 451.
Chamberlin, R.V. and W. Ivie 1944. Spiders of the Georgia region of North America. *Bull. Univ. Utah.* 35(9): 138.
Gertsch, W.J. 1949 (rev. & ed.) *The Spider Book* (by J.H. Comstock). Comstock, Ithaca. pp. 616, 617.
Kaston, B.J. 1938. Additions to the check-list of the insects of Connecticut. *Bull. Connecticut State Geol. Natur. Hist. Surv.,* 60: 183.
——— 1948. Spiders of Connecticut. *Bull. Connecticut. State Geol. Natur. Hist. Surv.* 70: 295-297.
——— 1952. *How to know the spiders.* Brown, Dubuque. p. 138.
Roewer, C.F. 1954. *Katalog der Araneae.* Brussels. Vol. 2(a): 121, 122.
Chickering, A.M. 1932. Notes and studies on Arachnida. IV. Araneae from the Douglas Lake Region, Michigan. *Pap. Michigan Acad. Sci.* 15: 350.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1976)25 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* vol. 29: 215. At the close of the Voting Period on 22 December 1976 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes - twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Lemche, Brinck, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Mroczkowski, Bayer, Ride, Binder, Corliss, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Welch, Nye, Kraus, Bernardi

Negative Votes - none (0)

Abstention - Dupuis.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Dr. Alvarado. No voting paper was returned by Mr Heppell.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Dapanus Hentz, 1867, *Proc. Bost Soc. nat. Hist.*, vol. 11: 4

mirus, Dolomedes, Walckenaer, 1837, *Hist. nat. Ins., Aptères,* vol. 1: 357-358

Pisaurina Simon, 1898, *Hist. nat. Araignées,* vol. 2: 295.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (76)25 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper were duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1083.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
1 March 1977

OPINION 1084

ADSPERSUS, TERGIPES, NORDMANN, 1845 (MOLLUSCA, OPISTHOBRANCHIA) PLACED ON OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

RULING.- (1) The application for the use of the plenary powers to suppress the specific name *adspersus* Nordmann, 1845, as published in the binomen *Tergipes adspersus,* is hereby refused.

(2) The specific name *adspersus* Nordmann, 1845, as published in the binomen *Tergipes adspersus,* is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2608.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2010

On 22 June 1972 the Secretariat of the Commission received an application from Dr Lemche for the use of the plenary powers to protect the specific name *pallida* Alder & Hancock, 1854, as published in the binomen *Embletonia pallida,* from its senior synonym *Tergipes adspersus* Nordmann, 1845. His application was sent to the printer on 20 September 1972 and published on 10 October 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 30: 90. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in this case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the prescribed serials (Constitution Art. 12b) and to three molluscan serials.

On 29 June 1973 a comment was received from Dr I.S. Roginskaya *(Academy of Sciences, Moscow)* pointing out that Nordmann's specific name was in general current use, and not only in Russian literature. She asked that the Law of Priority be applied in this case. Her comment was published on 28 June 1974 in *Bull.* vol. 30: 138-139. She was supported by Dr Starobogatov and by Dr Robert Burn *(Geelong, Victoria, Australia).*

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1976)18 for or against the use of the plenary powers in this case. It was explained that an affirmative vote would be taken as supporting Dr Lemche's case, and a negative vote as supporting Dr Roginskaya's case. At the close of the voting period on 22 December 1976 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes - three (3): Lemche, Tortonese, Kraus

Negative Votes - eighteen (18) received in the following order: Melville, Mroczkowski, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Rohdendorf, Ride, Brinck, Habe, Binder, Corliss, Sabrosky,

Starobogatov, Bayer, Welch, Dupuis, Nye, Bernardi. Dr Eisenmann asked that his vote be added to the majority, in view of the conflict of usage.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Dr. Alvarado.

No voting paper was returned by Mr Heppell.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference for the name placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

adspersus, Tergipes, Nordmann, 1845, *Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb.*, vol. 4 (6): 498.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (76)18 were cast as set out above, that the option to use the plenary powers in the present case was declined, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1084.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
1 March 1977

OPINION 1085

THE AUTHOR OF *POLYCERA FAEROENSIS* (MOLLUSCA, OPISTHOBRANCHIA) IS LEMCHE, 1929

RULING.- (1) The specific name *faeroensis,* as published in the binomen *Polycera faeroensis,* is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the authorship attributed to Lemche and the date 1929 (Name Number 2609).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2013

On 10 July 1972 an application was received from Dr Lemche for a declaration that the binomen *Polycera faeroensis* had been validly published by him in 1929, and not by Odhner, 1941. His application was sent to the printer on 20 September 1972 and published on 10 October 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 30: 91. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1976) 21 for attributing the specific name *faeroensis,* as published in the binomen *Polycera faeroensis,* either to Lemche, 1929, or to Odhner, 1941. At the close of the Voting Period on 22 December 1976, the state of the voting was as follows:

For Lemche, 1929 - nineteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Mroczkowski, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Lemche, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Ride, Brinck, Habe, Binder, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Bayer, Dupuis, Nye, Bernardi

For Odhner, 1941 - Vokes, Welch, Kraus

Abstention - Corliss.

A late vote for Lemche was returned by Dr Alvarado. No voting paper was returned by Mr Heppell.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Holthuis: As Lemche distributed his paper in 1929 to interested zoologists, there can be no doubt in my mind that he is the author of the paper.

Vokes: I find no indication that the Lemche, 1929, paper was freely available to all, as is a basic requirement for "publication" of a scientific name.

Lemche: My vote follows recent usages. [Dr Lemche later provided the names of 40 foreign zoologists who, in addition to 15 recipients in Denmark, received copies of his work in 1929. R.V.M.]

Ride: Providing that Dr Lemche satisfies the Secretary that his action in distributing separates in 1929 meets the requirements of Art. 8(3) - i.e. that a person obtained a copy gratis in that year. If he cannot demonstrate this it will require the plenary powers to achieve that end. [See above]

Corliss: I like best "*Polycera faeroensis* Lemche in Odhner, 1941". Neither other alternative satisfies me. Both date and author are most correct in my proposal, I believe.

Sabrosky: The statement of evidence is inadequate and one must draw inferences, which can be erroneous. But assuming that Lemche's article was printed, his distribution (said to be "effective") was equivalent to an author's preprints, and the authorship and date would be Lemche, 1929. If he distributed manuscript copies, I should vote for Odhner, 1941. [It was printed R.V.M.]

Welch: On the basis of Art. 9(2) or (3), it appeared to me that Odhner should be designated as the author of the name. In reading Article 50 I believe there is an area of compromise; namely, to paraphrase Article 50, Odhner is the author of *P. faeroensis* because he first published it in a way that satisfies the criteria of availability unless it is clear from the contents of the publication that Lemche was responsible for the name and the contents that made it available. The basis of this last statement is the fact that Odhner cited Lemche, 1929, as the author and date. Turning to Art. 51c, it would seem to me that the citation should be "Odhner, 1941, *(ex* Lemche)". The net result, I suppose, is the same as that for which I voted but does give credit to Lemche.
Probably in use the "*ex* Lemche" would be forgotten and if the species was transferred to another genus things would become complicated in the authority citation.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference for the name placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

faeroensis, Polycera, Lemche, 1929, *Zoology of the Faeroes* (ed. Ad. S. Jensen, W. Lundberg and Th. Mortensen; managing editor R. Spärck), LIII, *Gastropoda Opisthobranchiata:* 12-15.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (76)21 were cast as set out above, that the first option offered in that voting paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1085.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
1 March 1977

OPINION 1086

PSEUDANISAKIS TRICUPOLA GIBSON, 1973, DESIGNATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS AS TYPE-SPECIES OF *PSEUDANISAKIS* LAYMAN & BOROVKOVA, 1926 (NEMATODA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, all designations of type-species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Pseusanisakis tricupola* Gibson, 1973 is hereby designated as type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Pseusanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926 (gender, feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Pseudanisakis tricupola* Gibson, 1973, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2047.

(3) The specific name *tricupola* Gibson, 1973, as published in the binomen *Pseudanisakis tricupola* (specific name of type-species of *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2610.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2020

An application for the use of the plenary powers to designate a type-species for *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926 (a genus based on a misidentified type-species) was first received from Dr. D.I. Gibson *(British Museum, Natural History)* on 21 September 1972. It was sent to the printer on 24 October 1973 and published on 28 June 1974 on pp. 182-184 of vol. 30 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.* Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the prescribed serials (Constitution Art. 12b) and to three parasitological serials. The application was supported by Dr John T. Davey (*Institute for Marine Environmental Reasearch, Plymouth, England).* No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1976)28 for or against the proposals published in *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* vol. 30: 183. The following explanatory note was sent by the Secretary with the voting paper.

"The application in this case is somewhat condensed in its

presentation. It therefore seems desirable to set the issues out in a simple way, and to indicate the consequences of a rejection of the application.

"Rudolphi (1819: 39) described a parasite of sharks as *Ascaris rotundata*. From at least the time of Beneden (1871) to 1973, the name was misapplied to a parasite of skates and rays, and the species thus misidentified became the type-species of two nominal genera: of *Eustoma* Beneden, 1871 *(non* Piette, 1855), by monotypy, and of *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926, also by monotypy. As *Eustoma* Beneden is a junior homonym, *Pseudanisakis* becomes the valid name for the genus containing *A. rotundata* auctorum *non* Rudolphi; but under Article 70, only the Commission can determine what is the type-species of that genus. The species misidentified by authors as *rotundata* has been renamed *Pseudanisakis tricupola* Gibson, 1973 (i.e. by the applicant), and he asks that it be designated as type-species of its genus by the Commission using its plenary powers.

"Hartwich *(Zoologische Jahrbücher,* vol. 85, Systematik, Heft 3: 211-252, 1957) found that Rudolphi's original specimens of *Ascaris rotundata* from sharks belonged to the species known as *Acanthocheilus bicuspis* (Wedl, 1855), which is itself a senior synonym of *Acanthocheilus quadridentatus* Molin, 1858, the type-species, by monotypy, of that genus. In other words, the valid name for the type-species of *Acanthocheilus* is *A. rotundata* (Rudolphi, 1819).

"Hence, if the application is refused, *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926, will become a junior synonym of *Acanthocheilus* Molin, 1858, and a new name will have to be found for the genus known for 50 years as *Pseudanisakis.* It is this confusing transfer of names that the applicant seeks to prevent, at the same time as ensuring the fixation of a type-species for *Pseudanisakis* in conformity with current usage. In fact, since the application was published, two papers have appeared in which *Pseudanisakis* is used as though *P. tricupola* Gibson, 1973, was its type-species."

At the close of the Voting Period on 22 December 1976 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes - twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Lemche, Brinck, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Ride, Mroczkowski, Bayer, Binder, Corliss, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Welch, Dupuis, Nye, Kraus, Bernardi

Negative Votes - none (0).

No voting paper was returned by Mr. Heppell. A late affirmative vote was returned by Dr Alvarado.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Pseudanisakis Layman & Borovkova, 1926, *Rab. parazit. Lab. Mosk. gos. Univ.* (1926): 17

tricupola, Pseudanisakis, Gibson, 1973, *J. nat. Hist.* vol. 7: 321-334.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (76)28 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1086.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
7 March 1977

OPINION 1087

PAMPHILIUS VIRIDITIBIALIS TAKEUCHI, 1930, DESIGNATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS AS TYPE-SPECIES OF *ONYCHOLYDA* TAKEUCHI, 1938 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Onycholyda* Takeuchi, 1938, hitherto made are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Pamphilius viriditibialis* Takeuchi, 1930 is hereby designated as the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Onycholyda* Takeuchi, 1938 (gender feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Pamphilius viriditibialis* Takeuchi, 1930, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2048.

(3) The specific name *viriditibialis* Takeuchi, 1930, as published in the binomen *Pamphilius viriditibialis* (specific name of type-species of *Onycholyda* Takeuchi, 1938) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2611.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2028

A request for the designation under the plenary powers of a type-species for *Onycholyda* Takeuchi, 1938 (a genus based on a misidentified type-species) was first received from Dr Karel Benes *(Prague),* Dr T. Naito *(Entomological Laboratory, University of Osaka, Japan)* and Dr T. Okutani *(Entomological Laboratory, Kobe University, Japan)* on 11 December 1972. It was sent to the printer on 29 January 1973 and published on 10 October 1973 on pp. 95-96 of vol. 30 of *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.* Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the prescribed serials (Constitution Art. 12b) and to nine entomological serials. Support was expressed by Dr H.R. Wong *(Canadian Forestry Service, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada).* No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1976) 22 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* vol. 30: 96. At the close of the voting period on 22 December 1976, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes - twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Lemche, Brinck, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Ride, Mroczkowski, Bayer, Binder, Corliss, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Welch, Dupuis, Nye, Kraus

Negative Vote - one (1): Bernardi.

No Voting Paper was returned by Mr. Heppell. A late affirmative vote was received from Dr Alvarado.

Dr Bernardi commented on his voting paper: Les auteurs nous disent que "the specimen on which *Onycholyda* is based belongs to an undescribed species", l'exemplaire de l'île de Sado. Il est préférable de décrire cette espèce et de la considérer comme le type du genre *Onycholyda*, en suivant ainsi Takeuchi."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Onycholyda Takeuchi, 1938, *Tenthredo* vol. 2: 218

viriditibialis, Pamphilius, Takeuchi, 1930, *Trans. Kansai ent. Soc.*, vol. 1: 13.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (76) 22 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1087.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 March 1977

OPINION 1088

DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A LECTOTYPE FOR *AMMONITES DEFOSSUS* SIMPSON, 1843 (CEPHALOPODA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, all designations of type-specimen for the nominal species *Ammonites defossus* Simpson, 1843, are set aside and the specimen numbered B.11945 in the Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge, England, is hereby designated as lectotype of that species.

(2) The specific name *defossus* Simpson, 1843, as published in the binomen *Ammonites defossus,* is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2612.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2039

An application for the use of the plenary powers to designate a lectotype for *Ammonites defossus* Simpson, 1843, was received from Dr T.A. Getty *(Portsmouth City Museum, Portsmouth, England),* after some preliminary correspondence, on 12 March 1973. It was sent to the printer on 2 April 1973 and published on 28 June 1974 on pp. 185-187 of vol. 30 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.* Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the prescribed serials (Constitution Art. 12b) and to two palaeontological serials.

Dr C.L. Forbes *(Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge, England)* criticised Dr Getty's choice of a specimen to be designated as lectotype of *A. defossus* and proposed a different specimen *(Bull.* vol. 32: 80-81) and his proposal was accepted by Dr Getty (: 81). No other comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1976)23 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 30: 187 and modified in vol. 32: 81. At the close of the voting period on 22 December 1976 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes - twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Mroczkowski, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink,

Lemche, Brinck, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Ride, Habe, Binder, Corliss, Starobogatov, Bayer, Welch, Dupuis, Nye, Kraus, Bernardi

Negative Vote - one (1): Sabrosky.

No Voting Paper was returned by Mr. Heppell. A late affirmative vote was returned by Dr Alvarado.

Dr Sabrosky commented: "I am sympathetic to the desire to base the species on specimen B.11945, but plenary powers are unnecessary. Buckman's so-called 'holotype' falls because it is demonstrably not a syntype: *defossus* was described from the Staithes Beds, but the Buckman specimen is embedded in brown calcite 'unlike anything known from the Staithes Beds'. Any author is free to disregard this 'holotype' and to designate a true lectotype from demonstrated syntypes, without the necessity of action by the Commission."

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference to a name placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

defossus, Ammonites, Simpson, 1843, *A monograph of the ammonites of the Yorkshire Lias* (London): 15.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on voting paper (1976)23 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1088.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 March 1977

OPINION 1089

SUPPRESSION OF THE GENERIC NAME *RENOIDEA* BROWN, 1827 (FORAMINIFERA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Renoidea* Brown, 1827, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Renoidea* Brown, 1827, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2088.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2043

An application for the suppression of the generic name *Renoidea* Brown, 1827, was received from Dr Richard Ponder *(James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia)* on 18 April 1973. It was sent to the printer on 24 October 1973 and published on 28 June 1974 on pp. 193-195 of vol. 30 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.* Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same number of the *Bulletin* as well as to the prescribed serials (Constitution Art. 12b) and to two palaeontological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on voting paper (1976)26 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 30: 194. At the close of the voting period on 22 December 1976 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes - nineteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Mroczkowski, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Lemche, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Ride, Brinck, Bayer, Binder, Corliss, Starobogatov, Welch, Nye, Kraus, Bernardi

Negative votes - none (0)

Abstentions - two (2): Sabrosky, Dupuis

Voting paper not returned: Heppell.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Dr Alvarado.

Dr Sabrosky commented "Not voting. Is it possible that Galloway misidentified *Renoidea glabra?*"

Dr Dupuis commented "L'absence de commentaires me porte à considérer le vote comme prématuré, d'où mon abstention."

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference for the name placed on an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:
Renoidea Brown, 1827, *Illustrations of the conchology of Great Britain and Ireland* (Edinburgh and London), pl. 1 fig. 14.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on voting paper (1976)26 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1089.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 March 1977

OPINION 1090

GAMMARUS SETOSUS DEMENTIEVA, 1931 (CRUSTACEA, AMPHIPODA) CONSERVED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *spetsbergensis* Vosseler, 1889, as published in the binomen *Gammarus spetsbergensis,* is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *setosus* Dementieva, 1931, as published in the binomen *Gammarus setosus,* is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2613.

(3) The specific name *spetsbergensis* Vosseler, 1889, as published in the binomen *Gammarus spetsbergensis,* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1019.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2015

An application for the conservation of *Gammarus setosus* Dementieva, 1931, was first received from Dr N.L. Tzvetkova *(Academy of Sciences, Leningrad)* on 13 July 1972. It was sent to the printer on 20 September 1972 and published on 6 July 1973 on pages 47-48 of vol. 30 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.* Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the prescribed serials (Constitution Art. 12b) and to one specialist serial. The application was supported by Professor E.F. Gurjanova and Dr Y.I. Starobogatov *(Academy of Sciences, Leningrad),* by Dr J.H. Stock *(Amsterdam University)* and by Dr K. Jazdzewski *(Lodz University, Poland).*

On 4 October 1974 the applicant was asked to provide the references required to establish a *prima facie* case under Article 79b for the conservation of *Gammarus setosus* Dementieva, 1931. She provided the following (out of a possible list of 36 works by 23 authors):

GURJANOVA, E.F., 1935 *Zoogeographica* Band 2 Heft 4: 559 (Jena, Gustav Fischer); 1951 *Opred. Fauna SSSR:* 763, fig. 530

STEPHENSEN, K., 1940a, *Zoology Iceland,* vol. 3(26): 56; 1940b, *Tromsø Mus. Skr.* vol. 3(3): 321, fig. 41; 1944, *Medd. om Grønland,* vol. 121 (14): 109, fig. 8

DAHL, E., 1944, *K. fysiogr. Sällsk. Lund Förh.*, vol. 14 (9): 111
SEGERSTRAALE, S.G., 1947, *J. mar. biol. Ass. U.K.*, vol. 27 (1): 240, fig. 7c, d; 1948, *Commentat. biol.* vol. 10 (6): 5
DUNBAR, M.J., 1954, *J. Fish. Res. Bd Canada* vol. 2 (6): 769
BOUSFIELD, E.L., 1956, *Ann. Rep. nat. Mus. Canada, Bull.* 142: 138; 1958, *Proc. Nova Scotian Inst. Sci.*, vol. 24 (3): 321; 1973, *Shallow-water gammaridean Amphipoda of New England* (Ithaca and London): 50, pl.1
BARNARD, J.L. 1958, *Occ. Papers Allan Hancock Fdn*, vol. 19: 54
OLDEVIG, H., 1959, *Göteborgs k. Vetensk. o vitterh. Samh. Handl.* (B), F6, vol. 8 (2): 94
SHOEMAKER, C.R., 1965, *Smiths. misc. Colls.* vol. 128 (1): 47
STEELE, V.J., 1967, *Nature* vol. 214 (5092): 1034
STEELE, V.J. & STEELE, D.H., 1970, *Can. J. Zool.*, vol. 48 (4): 659
TZVETKOVA, N.L., 1968, *Zool. Zh.*, vol. 47 (2): 1640; 1972, *Trudy zool. Inst. Leningrad*, vol. 51: 208, 213, fig. 2.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 8 November 1974 the members of the Commission were invited to vote on Voting Paper (74)29 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* vol. 30: 48. At the close of the voting period on 8 February 1975 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes - fifteen (15), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Simpson, Willink, Eisenmann, Mayr, Starobogatov, Binder, Bayer, Corliss, Heppell, Ride, Habe

Negative Votes - seven (7), received in the following order: Alvarado, Rohdendorf, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Dupuis, Nye, Bernardi

Leave of Absence: Brinck

No Voting Papers were returned by Dr. Kraus and Dr. Munroe. A late negative vote was returned by Professor Erben.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Alvarado: In my opinion *G. spetsbergensis* is not a nomen oblitum.

Rohdendorf: I vote against because this case clearly indicates a simple disregard for the Law of Priority. I am not convinced by the applicant's arguments.

Sabrosky: The identity of *setosus* and *spetsbergensis* was clearly recognised by Stephensen (1940) and he should have adopted the latter name instead of *setosus.* I see no reason for validating his error and that of subsequent authors.

Dupuis. Il faut respecter la priorité, mais aussi tenir compte des hésitations des spécialistes sur le statut spécifique ou subspécifique de *setosus* et de la possibilité que *spetsbergensis* puisse représenter une forme écotypique. Supprimer le nom serait peut-être supprimer un fait.

Nye: *G. spetsbergensis* is the valid name for the species and should not be rejected in favour of a junior subjective synonym less than 50 years old. No information is given on what name was used for the species during the 25 years between 1906 and the erection of the junior synonym.

Bernardi: On ne peut que regretter que la synonymie correcte n'a pas été établie dès 1940 par Stephensen puisque l'identité de *spetsbergensis* et *setosus* était dès cette époque certaine.

In November 1976 I examined the file with a view to preparing an Opinion. In view of the fact that the two-thirds majority necessary to the plenary powers action requested had been gained by only one vote; and that this would not have been so had Professor Erben's negative vote been received in time (it was signed before the end of the voting period), I decided to consult the Council of the Commission before taking any further steps. I therefore wrote to them on 10 December 1976 and, having presented the above factual information and the comments of members of the Commission, I went on:

"First, the reason why no information was given on usage between 1906 and 1931 (Dr Nye's question) is that there was none. The species was simply not referred to in that period.

"It is only since Dementieva's description of *G. setosus,* and more particularly since Stephensen's monograph of 1940, that the species has been much noticed in the literature, and then under the name to which Stephensen lent his authority.

"Secondly, although Stephensen gave no reason for rejecting *G. spetsbergensis,* it is possible to make an intelligent guess at why he did so. Throughout his monograph he is careful to give accurate localities for his material. The type-locality of *G. spetsbergensis* is not known more nearly than 'Spitsbergen', and this vagueness may have been enough to cause Stephensen to refrain from using the name; for him, it was a nomen dubium from a geographical point of view. This would appear to dispose of Dr Dupuis's point that the name might one day be wanted for an ecotypic species, since the type-locality of such a species must be known with more precision than is the case with *G. spetsbergensis.*

"Thirdly, none of the three citations of *G. spetsbergensis* since its first publication ranks as a valid usage under Article 79b: Stebbing (1906) merely listed it; Stephensen (1940) treated it as invalid; and it was not valid for Barnard (1958). It is therefore *(pace* Dr Alvarado) truly an unused senior synonym of *G. setosus* and is meet for suppression under the current provisions of the Code.

"In addition to the above conclusions, Dr Lincoln *(British Museum, Natural History)* expressed the view that the fact that both Dr. Gurjanova and Dr Stock supported the application was of great significance for Amphipod workers.

"Taking all the above into account, I see no reason either to re-open the case for suppression, or to publish a new proposal to give *G. spetsbergensis* the conditional protection of the 'relative precedence' procedure. I therefore seek the support of Council for issuing an Opinion giving effect to the result so narrowly reached in V.P. (74)29."

Of the members of Council, the President (Dr Ride) and Dr Sabrosky were in favour of publishing the Opinion; the Vice-President (Dr Holthuis) was in favour of re-submitting the case to the Commission. Dr Ride observed:

". . . there is no doubt that a *prima facie* case is made that stability is threatened. Unless the Commission accepts an argument that to take one of the actions which it may take in the last sentence of the proem to Article 79 would produce greater disturbance of stability or universality, or would cause more confusion, I consider that Article 23a-b makes it incumbent upon the Commission to suppress the unused name.

2. The two-thirds majority was achieved and no evidence is given that Dr Erben's vote was posted in time to reach the Secretariat by the closing date . . . Accordingly there is no evidence that his late negative note should be included.

3. The only other grounds upon which the Council might set aside the vote would be if one of the comments contained an argument that to set aside the senior synonym would produce greater disturbance of stability or universality, or cause confusion. I do not find any such argument.

4. I do not consider that there are grounds for the Secretary to re-open the case."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

setosus, Gammarus, Dementieva, 1931, *Trans. State Oceanogr. Inst. Moscow,* vol. 1, issue 2-3: 74-82, figs. 7,8

spetsbergensis, Gammarus, Vosseler, 1889, *Arch. Naturges.,* vol. 55 (1), Heft 2: 158, pl. 8, figs. 25-31.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (76) 29 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1090.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 March 1977

OPINION 1091

GELOIUS DECORSEI BOLIVAR, 1905 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE.

RULING. (1) Under the plenary powers the neotype designation by Kevan, Akbar & Singh, 1964, for the nominal species *Geloius decorsei* Bolivar, 1905, is set aside and the male specimen designated by Wintrebert, 1972, is hereby ratified as neotype in its place.

(2) The specific name *decorsei* Bolivar, 1905, as published in the binomen *Geloius decorsei,* and as defined by the neotype ratified under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2164.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2046

The present application was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Prof. D.K.McE. Kevan *(McGill University, Quebec, Canada)* on 3 May 1973, was sent to the printer on 24 October 1973, and published on 28 June 1974 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 30: 200-202. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the prescribed serials (Constitution Art. 12b) and to nine entomological serials. The application was supported by Prof. V.R. Vickery (1975, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 32: 23) and Dr. K.H.L. Key (: 23). It was criticised by Professor E. Mayr (: 21) who was answered by the applicant (: 22).

The following comment was circulated to members of the Commission with their Voting Papers. Dr. H. Lemche suggested that the formal proposals ought to read:

> "(1) under the plenary powers to set aside the neotype designation by Kevan, Akbar and Singh, 1964, for the nominal species *Geloius decorsei* Bolivar, 1905; and
>
> "(2) having done so, to accept as neotype the male specimen designated by Wintrebert, 1972;
>
> "(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *decorsei* Bolivar, 1905, as published in the binomen *Geloius decorsei,* and as defined by the neotype referred to in (2) above."

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (76)27 on the proposals as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 30: 202. At the close of the Voting Period on 22 December 1976, the state of the voting was as follows:-

Affirmative votes - twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Lemche, Brinck, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Ride, Mroczkowski, Binder, Corliss, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Dupuis, Welch, Bayer, Nye, Kraus, Bernardi.

Negative vote - none (0).

A late affirmative vote was received from Dr. Alvarado. A Voting Paper was not received from Mr. Heppell.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their Voting Papers:

Dr. Eisenmann: It seems to me that the Lemche modification best expresses the formalities required.

Dr. Sabrosky: I have great sympathy with the views of Mayr and of Vickery regarding the hasty designation of neotypes. It was particularly unfortunate, in view of the difficulty of distinguishing females in the genus *Pseudogeloius,* that a female was designated as neotype.

Dr. Dupuis: Je suis assez porté à partager la sévérité générale et la conclusion particulière de Mayr (vol. 32: 21); il n'ya pas lieu d'user des pleins pouvoirs pour constater l'invalidité du néotype de 1964.

Cependant, pour éviter toute ambiguité future, une action claire, superflue en droit, me paraît utile en pratique.

Je vote donc la proposition dans son libellé par Lemche.

Prof. Kraus: I fully agree with the criticisms expressed by Mayr (vol. 32: 21) but it seems preferable to accept the proposal in order to have a definite solution.

Prof. Bernardi: Je crois qu'il est essentiel que le néotype représente avec le plus de certitude possible la même entité que celle de la description originale. Ici, cela ne peut être réalisé qu'avec le "néotype de Paris", il faut donc éliminer le "néotype de Berlin".

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference for the name placed on an Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
decorsei, Geloius, Bolívar, 1905, *Boln R. esp. Hist. nat.* vol. 5: 286.

The following is the reference to the designation of a neotype, accepted in the present Opinion, for a nominal species:
for *Geloius decorsei* Bolívar, 1905, the neotype designated by Wintrebert, 1972, *Annis Mus. r. Afr. cent.* (Zool.) vol. 198: 64.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (76)27 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1091.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary

I.W.B. NYE
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 March 1977.

OPINION 1092

DICYRTOMA BOURLET, 1842, AND *DICYRTOMINA* BORNER, 1903 (INSECTA, COLLEMBOLA); DESIGNATION OF TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers

(a) the specific name *fuscus* Lubbock, 1873, as published in the binomen *Papirius fuscus,* is hereby declared to be an available name, despite the fact that Lubbock had no intention of publishing a new specific name;

(b) all designations of type-species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Dicyrtoma* Bourlet, 1842 are set aside and the nominal species *Papirius fuscus* Lubbock, 1873 is hereby designated as type-species of that genus;

(c) all designations of type-species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Dicyrtomina* Börner, 1903 are set aside and the nominal species *Podura minuta* O. Fabricius, 1783 is hereby designated as type-species of that genus;

(d) the specific name *minuta* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Podura minuta* and all other uses of that name prior to its use by O. Fabricius in 1783 are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(e) the specific name *cursor* Lubbock, 1862, as published in the binomen *Papirius cursor,* is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Dicyrtoma* Bourlet, 1842 (gender, neuter), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, *Papirius fuscus* Lubbock, 1873 (Name Number 2049);

(b) *Dicyrtomina* Börner, 1903 (gender, feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above, *Podura minuta* O. Fabricius, 1783 (Name Number 2050).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *fuscus* Lubbock, 1873, as published in the binomen *Papirius fuscus,* declared to be an available name under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above (specific name of type-species of *Dicyrtoma* Bourlet, 1842) (Name Number 2615);

(b) *minuta* O. Fabricius, 1783, as published in the binomen *Podura minuta* (specific name of type-species of *Dicyrtomina* Börner, 1903) (Name Number 2616).

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *minuta* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Podura minuta,* and all other uses prior to its use by O. Fabricius, 1783, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (d) above for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy (Name Number 1020);

(b) *cursor* Lubbock, 1862, as published in the binomen *Papirius cursor,* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (e) above for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy (Name Number 1021).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 1994

An application for the use of the plenary powers to designate type-species for the nominal genera *Dicyrtoma* Bourlet, 1842 and *Dicyrtomina* Börner, 1903, was first received from Dr Peter F. Bellinger *(San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California, USA)* and Dr Willem N. Ellis *Zoologisch Museum, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)* on 7 February 1972. A revised application was agreed between the authors and the Secretariat of the Commission on 27 March 1972, sent to the printer on 13 April 1972, and published on 30 November 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 29: 152-155. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the Bulletin as well as to the statutory periodicals (Constitution Art 12b) and to eight entomological serials. The application was supported by Dr H.J.Gough *(Jealott's Hill Research Station, Bracknell, Berkshire, U.K.)* and Dr P.N. Lawrence *(British Museum (Natural History), London).* No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 September 1974 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)13 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 29: 153-4. The following note of explanation accompanied the voting paper:

"In a letter to Dr Ellis of 7 June 1974, Mrs M.A. Green wrote: ' ... you give me to understand that the nominal species on which you wish to base the nominal genera are themselves in a confused condition. Would it not be better to give the specific

names a firm basis (i.e. type-specimens) before asking the Commission to fix the genera?'

"Dr Ellis replied on 18 June 1974: 'As to whether neotype designation would be useful, I repeat what I said to Gough. Types in Collembola are to be designated only when inevitable, as they are far from eternal. It is true that of most classical species no type material exists. However, there is no confusion about the type-species of the genera under discussion such as might obscure the interpretation of the genera. *Dicyrtoma fusca* is a very common, very well known species. In *Dicyrtomina* three species are customarily distinguished in the European fauna. Some workers (including me) are provisionally of the opinion that these three, differing only in pigmentation details, are conspecific. Since *minuta* is the oldest of the three names (and senior to some other synonyms that can be recognised with a measure of probability), this opinion does not affect the nomenclatural aspects. Fabricius's original description is sufficiently detailed to put enough constraints on a possible neotype designation that no disruption of the concept of the genus *Dicyrtomina* could be the result."

At the close of the voting period on 6 December 1974 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes - fifteen (15) received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Vokes, Lemche, Willink, Simpson, Mayr, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Binder, Bayer, Heppell, Alvarado, Ride

Negative Votes - two (2): Holthuis, Nye

Abstained: Dupuis

Leave of Absence: Munroe, Brinck.

Late Affirmative Votes were received from Corliss, Sabrosky and Starobogatov. No voting papers were returned by Kraus, Erben and Bernardi.

The following comments were sent in by members with their voting papers:

Holthuis: The application has not convinced me that the specific names *minuta* and *fusca* are sufficiently important (e.g. in applied entomology) or sufficiently entrenched in the literature to justify the complicated procedure to make them available from an author different from the original author.

Nye: I am in favour of the main objective of this case but the authors are requesting the validation of more recent usages of a name rather than fixing the identity of relevant older poorly described nominal taxa. This can lead to further trouble with usages in the intervening period. The stability of the type-species of *Dicyrtoma* should be achieved by making available and validating the well known name "*fusca* Lucas, 1840", in conformity with the description and figure of *fuscus* attributed to Lucas by Lubbock, 1873. As *Papirius cursor* Lubbock, 1862 is a junior subjective

synonym of "*fuscus* Lucas", there is then no need to suppress it. Secondly the type-species of *Papirius* Lubbock, 1862, is *cursor* Lubbock, and it is unsatisfactory to suppress the name of the type-species of a genus with an available name. Similarly, the stability of the type-species of *Dicyrtomina* should be achieved by validating *Podura minuta* Linnaeus, 1767, in conformity with the description of *Podura minuta* attributed to Linnaeus by O. Fabricius, 1783.

Dupuis: Je m'abstiens car trop de cas sont présentés simultanément dans un addendum qui n'est pas même publié.

The Secretary invited the applicants, Dr Ellis and Dr Bellinger, to comment on the remarks made by Dr Holthuis and Dr Nye. Dr Ellis said that although neither species did any harm, they were large (for Collembola) and extremely numerous and were thus often cited in faunistic and ecological papers. In Salmon's catalogue (*Bull. ent. Soc. N. Zealand*, vol. 7, 1964) he counted 72 references to *minuta* and 52 to *fusca* in the period 1926-60. He was opposed to validating *fuscus* Lucas and *minuta* Linnaeus, since those names would mean nothing to taxonomists, who would be obliged to work with the literature where they appeared as *fusca* Lubbock and *minuta* O. Fabricius. Any future taxonomist looking for the original references to the former names would get nowhere unless he knew of the Commission's ruling.

Dr Bellinger said that accepting *minuta* Linnaeus, 1767, as type-species of *Dicyrtomina* might lead to that genus being considered a senior synonym of *Entomobrya* Rondani in the other suborder of Collembola. As for "*Podura fusca* Lucas", that is quite obscure, but from his reference to Geoffroy it cannot be *Dicyrtoma fusca*. In his opinion, *S. fuscus* Lucas, if it could be interpreted at all, should be regarded as being the same as *Podura fusca* L. In that event, *Dicyrtoma* would become a senior objective synonym of *Allacma* Börner, in another subfamily of SMINTHURIDAE.

Dr Holthuis remained unconvinced by these replies. In further correspondence it was possible to establish (a) that the specific names concerned could not be stabilised by means of neotypes because of the difficulty of preserving specimens of this group of Collembola for any length of time in a satisfactory condition; and (b) that *Podura minuta* Fabricius, 1783 is a junior homonym, not a subsequent usage of *Podura minuta* Linnaeus, 1767. The applicants admitted that they were seeking a pragmatic solution that would safeguard stability by giving respectability to the two mistakes made by O. Fabricius in 1783 and by Lubbock in 1873. Dr Holthuis still maintained his view.

In the course of the above correspondence, Dr Lemche provided valuable help by translating a part of O. Fabricius's description from Danish into English. The Secretary gladly records his gratitude to Dr Lemche.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

cursor, Papirius, Lubbock, 1862, *Trans. linn. Soc. London,* vol. 23: 436-438

Dicyrtoma Bourlet, 1842, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.,* vol. 10, Bull. (4me trimestre): xl-xli

Dicyrtomina Börner, 1903, *Sitzungsber. Ges. naturf. Freunde Berlin,* vol. for 1903 (3): 167

fuscus Papirius, Lubbock, 1873, *Monograph of Thysanura and Collembola:* 120-122

minuta, Podura, O. Fabricius, 1783, *K. danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skr.,* vol. 2 (2): 307

minuta, Podura, Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.,* ed. 12, vol. 1: 1013.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)13 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1092.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
4 April 1977

OPHIDIUM PARRII ROSS, 1826 (PISCES); APPLICATION FOR SUPPRESSION Z.N.(S.) 1578

By D.E. McAllister *(Ichthyology Section, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa KIA OM8, Canada)* and A.P. Andriashev *(Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad B-164, U.S.S.R.)*

The purpose of the present application is to request suppression of a species name which has not been applied to the appropriate species or within the appropriate family for over 150 years, and which now, if returned to the correct family, would replace an established name. Following the original description, there were only two subsequent applications of the name to specimens, both by its original describer and both to taxa different from the original. Later mentions in the literature have all been based on the original describer's reports. As a senior synonym, unused in other than nomenclators, lists, or keys, for over 50 years application is made to the Commission to suppress the specific name. The facts of the case are as follows:-

2. James C. Ross (1826, *in* W.E. Parry, *J. Third Voy. Discovery North-west Passage.* London: 109) erected *Ophidium parrii* for a species he found swimming about pieces of ice in Baffin Bay and Prince Regent Sound, northern Baffin Island, Arctic Canada. Ross believed his new species was allied to *Gymnelis viridis* Fabricius, 1770 (described in *Fauna Grönlandica:* 141) of the family ZOARCIDAE; subsequent authors have included it in that family. Günther (1862, *Cat. Fishes British Mus.* vol. 4: 325) established a new genus for it, *Uronectes,* being uncertain of its placement and desirous of drawing the attention of ichthyologists to it. Gill (1884, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia,* vol. 36: 180) created a new genus name, *Lycocara, Uronectes* Günther, 1862, being preoccupied in Crustacea by *Uronectes* Bronn, 1850. *Uronectes* Günther and *Lycocara* Gill have been used for no species other than *Ophidium parrii* Ross, 1826.

3. Usages of the specific name in one of the above genera in the last fifty years are the following: Jordan, Evermann and Clark (1930, *Rep. U.S. Comm. Fish* for 1928, Append. X: 478) in a checklist as *Lycocara parrii;* McAllister (1960a, *Bull. nat. Mus. Canada* (168): 33) in a list and McAllister (1960b, *Nat. Hist. Pap., nat. Mus. Canada* (5): 14) in a key as *Lycocara parrii;* Golvan (1965a, *Cat. systématique poissons actuels,* Paris: 133 and 1965b, *Répertoire des noms de genres vertébrés, Paris:* 200, p. 370) ; in nomenclators under *Lycocara* and *Uronectes;* Norman (1966, *Synopsis orders, families, genera recent fishes and fish-like*

vertebrates. Brit. Mus.: 475, 479) as *Lycocara* in a key and classification; and Andriashev (1975, *Voprosy Iktiol.*, Moscow vol. 15 (5). 771) who suggested that *Ophidium parrii* was a synonym either of *Liparis tunicatus* Reinhardt, 1837 (described in *Overs. K. danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forh.* (1835-36): 12), or of *L. koefoedi* Parr.

4. There are no known type specimens (the collections of the British Museum were searched twice) and no illustrations, but the original description fits no known Arctic zoarcid and can accord only with the family LIPARIDAE in the numerous pectoral fin rays, 37, the moderate number of dorsal and anal fin rays (allowing for 10 or 11 caudal rays), 45 or 46 and 39 or 40 respectively. The only Arctic liparid with anal fin rays this numerous is *Liparis koefoedi* Parr, 1932 *(Bergens Mus. Aarbok* (6): 39, fig. 6) and all but one feature of the description, lower jaw longer than upper (which may have been a *lapsus calami),* is in agreement with our identification. *Liparis tunicatus* has only 33-36 anal rays in the Canadian Arctic. *Liparis koefoedi* is the only liparid known to swim above the bottom after the larval stage and no Arctic zoarcids are known to do so. It is also the commonest species of *Liparis* in collections from Arctic Canada (44 collections as opposed to 36 for *L. tunicatus).* We therefore consider *Ophidium parrii* Ross, 1826 and *Liparis koefoedi* Parr, 1832 to be conspecific.

5. The species name, *Liparis koefoedi* Parr, has been applied to the particular taxon under discussion as its presumably valid name by several authors since its publication in 1932. Usage includes Andriashev (1939, *Doklad. Akad. Nauk SSSR,* vol. 23: 729); Andriashev (1948, *Trudi Zool. Inst., Akad. Nauk SSSR,* vol. 7: 87); Andriashev (1954, *Opredel Faune SSSR,* Moscow, (53): 459); Backus (1957, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist. vol.* 113: 323); Dunbar and Hildebrand (1952, *J. Fish. Res. Bd. Canada,* vol. 9: 7); Esipov (1939, *Zool. Zhurn.* vol. 18:881); Hunter (1968, *Science History and Hudson Bay* Ottawa: 362); Leim and Scott (1966, *Bull. Fish. Res. Bd. Canada* (155): 377); McAllister (1962, *Bull. nat. Mus. Canada* (185): 33); Walters (1953a, *Bull. nat. Mus. Canada* (128): Walters (1953b, *Am. Mus. Nov.* (1643): 12); Walters (1955, *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* vol. 106: p. 322); Yessipov (1933, *Arctica,* vol. 1: 173). Reference to the species has additionally been made in several other papers and lists for a total of about 24 publications.

6. *Uronectes* Günther, as a junior homonym, is automatically dealt with in the rules by the Law of Homonymy. But we submit that *Ophidium parrii* is a *prima facie* case of an unused senior synonym threatening a name in current general use according to Article 79b and subsections (i) and (ii) *(Bull.zool. Nomencl.* vol. 31: 87-88) and therefore the Commission is requested:

(a) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *parrii* Ross, 1826, as published in the binomen *Ophidium parrii*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) to place the specific name *koefoedi* Parr, 1932, as published in the binomen *Liparis koefoedi*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(c) to place the specific name *parrii* Ross, 1826, as published in the binomen *Ophidium parrii* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (a), above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

BONELLI, F.A., "TABULA SYNOPTICA, 1811": PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 2135.

By Maciej Mroczkowski *(Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland)*

Franco Andrea Bonelli (born in Cuneo, 11 November 1784, died in Torino, 10 December, 1830) published two parts of his entomological work "Observations entomologiques" in the *Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci. Turin.* The first part (Première Partie. Cicindélétes et portion des Carabiques) in vol. 18, pages 21-78, was published in 1811 (actually in vol. 4 of the"Mémoires présentées",issued with vol. 18 of the"Mémoires des Académiciens": see Gaskin & Lewis, 1956, p.159, footnote). The second part (Deuxième Partie) in vol. 20, pages 433-484, published in 1813. Both parts were issued also as off-prints with separate pagination: Part I-59 pages, part II - 52 pages. To the off-print of Part I a table was added, titled "Ad Maximilianum Spinola Tabula Synoptica Exhibens Genera Carabicorum in Sectiones et Stirpes disposita". This table was not published in the *Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci. Turin,* but exists only in a few copies of off-prints of Bonelli's work.

2. W. Horn and S. Schenkling (1928) wrote: "Von den beabsichtigten 4 Taf. u. I Tableau ist nur letzteres u. I Taf. gedruckt worden, aber nicht veröffentlicht. Nur wenige Ex. sind von Bonelli an Freunde abgegeben worden". The exact description of Bonelli's "Tabula Synoptica" (with facsimile) is given by L.J.P. Gaskin and E. Lewis (1956), together with a list of all copies known to them (seven only). An eighth copy (probably Chaudoir's copy) is preserved in the Library of the Moscow Society of Naturalists in Moscow with part I of the "Observations" (not with part II) - Library call number: VI 140. In the same Library are both volumes of *Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci. Turin* (vol. 18 and 20) with Bonelli's work (Library call number: I Π 1), but without the "Tabula". I have satisfied myself that the true year of publication of the first part of "Observations" is 1811. As the"Tabula" is (in the Moscow copy) attached to an off-print of the first part of "Observations", I think that the year 1811 is the true date of the "Tabula".

3. In fact, the table of Bonelli is not published in the Code sense. In the table Bonelli described 29 new genera of CARABIDAE (Bonelli marked 33 generic names as "genus novum aut cujus caracteres elaborantur", but the genera *Harpalus* and *Lebia* were described by Latreille, 1802, and the genera *Alpaeus* and *Procrustes* by Bonelli himself in the first part of his "Observations": page 39 and 68): *Abax, Agonum, Amara, Anchomenus, Aptinus, Blethisa, Calathus, Callistus, Cephalotes,*

Chlaenius, Demetrias, Dinodes, Ditomus, Dolichus, Dromius, Dyschirius, Epomis, Laemostenus, Lamprias, Melanius, Molops, Oodes, Pelor, Percus, Platynus, Platysma, Poecilus, Polistichus and Pterostichus. The name *Taphria,* usually attributed to Bonelli, is not in his table.

4. Except for the name *Cephalotes* (junior homonym of *Cephalotes* Latreille, 1802) all these names are very widely known and in widespread use. Bonelli is cited generally as their author.

5. As the table of Bonelli has not been published in the Code sense, none of the mentioned names is available. If so, some of these well-known names should be replaced by junior synonyms: *Blethisa* by *Helobium* Leach, 1815; *Demetrias* by *Risophilus* Leach, 1815; *Ditomus* by *Aristus* Latreille, 1817; *Laemostenus* by *Pristonychus* Dejean, 1828; *Melanius* by *Pseudomaseus* Chaudoir, 1838; and *Pterostichus* by *Feronia* Latreille, 1817. For the rest of the names the date and author should be changed (to Panzer, 1813, Samouelle, 1819, Dejean, 1821, 1825, 1826, 1828 and 1832, and Stephens, 1827 and 1828).

6. In the interests of stability I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to rule under its plenary powers that the "Tabula Synoptica" of Bonelli is an available work, with date 1811;

(2) to place the "Tabula Synoptica" of Bonelli on the Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature.

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HORN, W., and SCHENKLING, S., 1928. *Index Litteraturae Entomologicae.* Serie I: Die Welt-Literatur über die gesamte Entomologie bis inklusive 1863. Band I. Aalborg - Ferrière. Berlin-Dahlem, 352 pp.

SYNAPTURANUS CARVALHO, 1954 (AMPHIBIA: ANURA) PROPOSITION POUR DESIGNER L'ESPECE-TYPE EN VERTU DES PLEINS POUVOIRS: Z.N.(S.) 2163

Par Jean Lescure *(Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Reptiles et Amphibiens, 25 rue Cuvier, 75005, Paris, France)* et Craig E Nelson *(Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, U.S.A.)*

Carvalho (1954, *Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.* (555): 16) a décrit le genre *Myersiella* en désignant *Engystoma subnigrum* Miranda-Ribeiro, 1920 comme espèce-type. Or, *Engystoma subnigrum* Miranda-Ribeiro est un synonyme plus récent d'*Engystoma microps* Duméril & Bibron, 1841 (Lutz, 1954, *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz*, vol. 52: 221; Nelson & Lescure, 1975, *Herpetologica* vol. 31: 391). *Engystoma microps*, dont le type provient de la région de Rio de Janeiro (Guibé, 1950, *Catalogue des types d'Amphibiens du Mus. nat. d'Hist. nat.*, Paris: 62; Nelson & Lescure, 1975: 392), devient de ce fait le nom valide de l'espèce-type de *Myersiella* Carvalho, 1954.

2. Cependant Carvalho (1954: 17) a désigné *Engystoma microps* Duméril & Bibron comme l'espèce-type de son nouveau genre *Synapturanus*. *Synapturanus* devient de ce fait un synonyme subjectif de *Myersiella*. Les deux noms génériques ayant été publiés simultanément, le choix de l'un d'entre eux comme nom valide reléverait normalement du premier réviseur. Malheureusement, l'espèce que Carvalho a considérée comme *Synapturanus microps* (Duméril & Bibron), d'après un spécimen (AM 53204) provenant de Shudikar-Wau, Guyana et conservé actuellement au Museu nacional de Rio de Janeiro, n'est pas la même que celle du sud-est du Brésil. Elle a donc reçu de Nelson & Lescure (1975: 394) le nom nouveau de *Synapturanus mirandaribeiroi* après avoir porté celui d'*Engystoma microps* sensu Boulenger (1882, *Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia Ecaudata in the collections of the British Museum*, 2nd edit.: 163) dans Baumann (1912, *Zool. Jahrb., Syst.* vol. 33: 148); Beebe (1919, *Zoologica* vol. 2: 209); Crawford (1931, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* vol. 21: 38); Parker (1934, *A monograph of the frogs of the family Microhylidae*, British Museum (nat. Hist.): 150): Melin (1941, *Goteborgs Kungl. Vetensk. Vitter. Handl.* vol. 6 (1): 67); Dunn (1947, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* (1419): 17); Nelson (1973, *Herpetologica* vol. 31: 168) et Walker (1973, *Occ. Pap. Mus. nat. Univ. Kansas*, vol. 20: 7).

3. La nécessité taxinomique d'un genre particulier pour l'espèce *S. mirandaribeiroi* Nelson & Lescure a été démontrée par Carvalho (1954: 17) et confirmée par Walker (1973: 5), Nelson & Lescure (1975: 391). S'il n'y avait pas eu identification erronée de l'espèce-type par Carvalho, le nom de ce genre aurait pu être

Synapturanus Carvalho, 1954. Dans un souci de stabilité de la nomenclature et pour éviter la création d'un nom nouveau, nous préconisons, en nous référant à l'article 70a du Code international de nomenclature zoologique, que *S. mirandaribeiroi* soit désigné comme l'espece-type du genre *Synapturanus* Carvalho, 1954.

4. Nous réquérons donc la Commission:

(1) d'user de ses pleins pouvoirs pour

(a) écarter toute désignation d'espece-type du genre *Synapturanus* Carvalho, 1954 antérieure à sa décision;

(b) désigner *Synapturanus mirandaribeiroi* Nelson & Lescure, 1975(=S. *microps sensu* Boulenger, 1882, non *Myersiella microps* Duméril & Bibron, 1841 sp.) comme espèce-type de ce genre;

(2) d'inscrire dans la Liste Officielle des Noms Génériques en Zoologie le nom générique *Synapturanus* Carvalho, 1954 (genre grammatical: masculin), espèce-type, désignée en (1) ci-dessus en vertu des pleins pouvoirs, *Synapturanus mirandaribeiroi* Nelson & Lescure, 1975;

(3) d'inscrire dans la Liste Officielle des Noms Spécifiques en Zoologie le nom spécifique *mirandaribeiroi* Nelson & Lescure, 1975 publié dans le binôme *Synapturanus mirandaribeiroi* (nom spécifique de l'espèce-type de *Synapturanus* Carvalho, 1954).

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 34, part 2 (pp. 65-130) 31 August 1977

NOTICES

(a) *Date of commencement of voting* - In normal circumstances the Commission may start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers* The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* [those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b]:

(1) *Trombidium akamushi* Brumpt, 1910 (Acarina): proposed validation. Z.N.(S.) 400.
(2) *Homo lar* Linnaeus, 1771: interpretation of. Z.N.(S.) 1844.
*(3) *Galaxias platei* Steindachner, 1898 (Pisces): proposal to give precedence over *Galaxias delfini* Philippi, 1895. Z.N.(S.) 1877.
(4) *Glyphipterix* Hübner, [1825] (Lepidoptera, GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE): proposed designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2115.
(5) *Stethaspis* Hope, 1837 (Coleoptera): proposed designation of a type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2130.
(6) *Sebastichthys hubbsi* Matsubara, 1937: proposed designation as type-species of the Subgenus *Sebastocles* (SCORPAENIDAE, Pisces) Z.N.(S.) 2183.
(7) PIERIDAE Duponchel, [1835j proposal to give precedence over COLIADINAE Swainson, 1827 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2186.
(8) *Acidaspis coronata* Salter, 1853 (Trilobita): proposed conservation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2190.
(9) *Haliplanella* Hand, 1955 (Anthozoa): proposed conservation in place of *Haliplanella* Treadwell, 1943 (Polychaeta). Z.N.(S.) 2192.
(10) *Campylosteira* Fieber, 1844 (Hemiptera): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2193.

(11) *Baeocera* Erichson, 1845 (Coleoptera): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2194.

(12) *Simia syndactyla* Raffles, 1821; (Mammalia: HYLOBATIDAE): proposed precedence over *Simia gibbon* C. Miller, 1779. Z.N.(S.) 2195.

(13) *bjerkandrella, Tinea,* Thunberg, 1784, and *cardui, Phalaena (Noctua)* Hübner, 1790 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2204.

(14) MORPHIDAE Boisduval, 1836 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): request for revision of Official List. Z.N.(S.) 2201.

*(15) *Pectinaria* Lamarck, 1818, *Nereis cylindraria belgica* Pallas, 1766 and *Lagis koreni* Malmgren, 1866 (Polychaeta): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2202

(16) HENICOPIDAE Pocock, 1901: proposal to give precedence over CERMATOBIIDAE Haase, 1885 (Myriapoda, Chilopoda). Z.N.(S.) 2206.

*(17) *Athelges* Gerstaecker, 1862 (Crustacea, Isopoda): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2207.

(c) The following new applications have been received since the publication of vol. 34(1) in July 1977. Those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b.

(1) *Staphylinus fulgidus* Fabricius, 1787, proposed as type-species of several staphylinid genera (Insecta, Coleoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2221. (A. Smetana).

*(2) *Erinaceus dauuricus* Sundevall, 1842 (Mammalia, Insectivora), proposed conservation of. Z.N.(S.) 2222. (G.B. Corbet).

(3) MYRMECIINAE in Hymenoptera and Arachnida: proposals to remove homonymy. Z.N.(S.) 2223. (J. Reiskind).

*(4) *Sorex dzinezumi* Temminck, 1844 (Mammalia, Insectivora), proposed conservation of. Z.N.(S.) 2224. (G.B. Corbet).

(5) Montfort's 1808 genera of Foraminiferida based on misidentified type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2225. (F. Rögl).

*(6) *Sciaena nibe* Jordan & Thompson, 1911 (Pisces, SCIAENIDAE), proposed conservation of. Z.N.(S.) 2226. (E. Trewavas).

(7) *Dicranodonta* Woods, 1899 (Mollusca, Bivalvia), proposed designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2227. (S. Kelly).

(8) Subjective synonymy. Z.N.(S.) 2228. (M. Mroczkowski).

c/o British Museum (Natural History)
Cromwell Road
LONDON SW7 5BD, U.K.
July 1977

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

COMMENT ON THE APPLICATION CONCERNING *SIPHONOPHORA* BRANDT, 1837 (DIPLOPODA). Z.N.(S.) 2168

(see vol. 33: 218-220)

By R.L. Hoffman *(Radford College, Radford, Virginia 24142, U.S.A.)*

In view of the utter obscurity of the antecedent *Siphonophora* Fischer, 1823, and the wrenching nomenclatural dislocations that would result from the loss of *Siphonophora* Brandt, 1837, as a generic name in Diplopoda, it is highly desirable that the Commission react favourably to Dr Jeekel's suite of proposals. In addition to his arguments, it may be noted that, since 1969, an Order Siphonophorida has existed to accommodate the families SIPHONOPHORIDAE and SIPHONORHINIDAE.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *RHINIODON* SMITH, 1828 (PISCES) IN FAVOUR OF *RHINCODON* SMITH, 1829 AS THE GENERIC NAME OF THE WHALE SHARK. Z.N.(S.) 2090

(see vol. 32: 163-167)

By Camm Swift *(Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900, Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90007, U.S.A.)*

The request of Robins and Lea to suppress the generic name *Rhiniodon* Smith, 1828 in favour of *Rhincodon* Smith, 1829 is to be preferred to the alternative presented by Hubbs, Compagno, and Follett (vol. 33: 70-71). The species involved, the whale shark, is the largest of cold blooded vertebrates and thus receives considerable attention from a wide area of human interest as well as from systematic ichthyologists.

Variation in usage of each name has been well documented by the above authors and Bigelow and Schroeder, 1948 *(Mem. Sears Fnd. Mar. Res.*, vol. 1: 189-195), but they have not emphasized that for the last 30 years *Rhincodon* has been used predominantly at a time when both the general and technical ichthyological literature has been expanding greatly. This literature includes the three recent monographs on sharks: Gilbert, Mathewson & Rall, 1967 *(Sharks, Skates, and Rays:* 45, 529; Lineaweaver & Bakus, 1969 *(The Natural History of Sharks:* 125-129); and Budker, 1971 *(The Life of Sharks:* 116, 117). Twelve frequently used texts and references from my shelf (in addition to the three shark monographs listed above) mention the whale shark and eight use *Rhincodon,* namely Herald, 1961 *(Living Fishes of the World:* 22-23 [and 1962 edition revised, according to Myers, Follett & Gosline, 1974 Copeia (1): 292]; Marshall, 1965 *(The Life of Fishes:* 101, 353, 402); American Fisheries Society, 1970 *(A List of Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United States and Canada,* 3rd ed.: 10, 131); Lindberg, 1971 *(Fishes of the World. A Key to families and a check list,* in Russian: 51; English translation: 57, 1974); Wheeler, 1975 *(Fishes of the World. An Illustrated*

Dictionary: 310, 330); Norman & Greenwood, 1975 *(A History of Fishes,* 3rd ed.: 87, 425-426); Nelson, 1975 *(Fishes of the World:* 33, 278, 408); and Lagler, Bardach, Miller & Passino, 1977 *(Ichthyology,*2nd ed.: 1, 134, 450, 451). Herald (1961, revised 1962) has been translated into 10 other languages (Myers, Follett & Gosline, 1974). It, Lagler, Bardach, Miller & Passino (1977), Marshall (1965) or Norman and Greenwood (1975) is usually the textbook in university level ichthyology courses in North America. Among non-systematists, American Fisheries Society (1970 and two previous editions) has been a widely used authority for common and scientific names in the United States and Canada for over 20 years. This list and Bigelow and Schroeder (1948) account for the predominance of *Rhincodon* in the post 1948 literature.

Of the four useful works remaining, three utilize *Rhineodon,* namely, Norman & Fraser, 1948 *(Giant Fishes, Whales and Dolphins,* 2nd ed.: 29, 33, 357, Plate 2); Nikolskii, 1954 *(Special Ichthyology,* in Russian: 45; and English ed.: 48, 1961); and Norman, 1966 *(Draft Synopsis of the Orders, Families and Genera of Recent Fishes and Fish-like Vertebrates:* 10). *Rhinodon* appears in the indices of Nikolskii (1954: 450; 1961: 535). The last work, Compagno, 1973 *(J. Linn. Soc.* [*Zool.*]vol. 53, suppl. 1: 28, 51) uses *Rhiniodon.* Nikolskii's 1961 text was widely used in the early 1960s in North America and has an edition in German (1955). Norman and Fraser (1948) is a widely used general work now somewhat outdated. Norman (1966) is a reprint of a manuscript completed about 1936 with limited use of the literature from 1939 to 1944. It was available before 1966 in unpublished form and always has been used almost exclusively by systematic ichthyologists. Compagno (1973) classified the living sharks and provides a stimulating framework for other systematists but he will not be followed strictly by other zoologists since he states that it " . . . . is an eclectic and provisional arrangement . . . ". Wheeler (1975), Norman and Greenwood (1975), Nelson (1976) and Lagler, Bardach, Miller and Passino (1977) do not follow his usage of the name *Rhiniodon.* Numerous local fauna works, popular works, and encyclopedias in North America have followed the majority in using *Rhincodon.*

If the literature of this generic name was primarily the systematic literature *Rhiniodon* would be preferred, but in light of widely established usage of *Rhincodon* in the last 30 years I recommend that the Commission accept the proposal of Robins and Lea to conserve *Rhincodon* as the genus name and as the basis of the family group name.

RE-SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO VALIDATE THE NOMINAL SPECIES *TROMBIDIUM AKAMUSHI* BRUMPT (ACARINA). Z.N.(S.) 400

By I.W.B. Nye *(Assistant Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)*

1. The application to validate the name *Trombidium akamushi* Brumpt, 1910, was submitted to the Commission by Dr. C.B. Philip and published in 1961 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 18: 140-140-142 - see Appendix 1. The application was supported by R. Domrow, and by T. Uchida in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 18: 318 - see Appendix 2. In the course of voting by the Commission on this application it was pointed out that the first of Dr. Philip's proposals required the use of the plenary powers. The vote on the application as a whole was therefore cancelled and an emendment to the first proposal was published in 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 19: 155 - see Appendix 3. In further correspondence with the Secretary some members of the Commission expressed disagreement with the second of Dr. Philip's proposals. These members favoured the designation of a neotype for *T. akamushi* rather than the proposal that it should be interpreted by reference to a later published description and figures as these may not necessarily all be based on the same specimen. During the endeavours to resolve this issue the case was overlooked; now because of the lapse of time, recent requests by Dr. Philip and other acarologists for a decision, and the need for some further amendments to the proposals, this application is re-submitted.

2. The first six paragraphs of the original application by Dr. Philip, reprinted as Appendix 1, require no change. It is only the last paragraph containing the detailed proposals that needs alteration.

3. Concerning proposal (1), the comment by T. Uchida, reprinted in Appendix 2, confirmed the doubtful status of the work said to have been issued by K. Kishida in 1909, and no further information concerning the existence of any copies has been received by the Secretariat. However, it has already been agreed that copies may have existed and that the Commission should be asked to suppress the work.

4. Concerning proposal (2) and how *T. akamushi* should be interpreted. This problem has been partially resolved by a detailed study of the species by Vercammen-Grandjean, 1969, Etablissement d'un lectotype pour *Leptotrombidium (Leptotrombidium) akamushi* (Brumpt, 1910) (Acarina: TROMBICULIDAE), *Acarologia* vol. 11: 94-103, text-figs. 1-6. As can be seen from the title, the author stated his intention of establishing a lectotype. This was an unfortunate error of

terminology as the author himself stated that none of the original type-specimens is known to exist, and from the context of the paper Vercammen-Grandjean was clearly intending to establish a neotype, and in fact fulfilled all the conditions of Article 75 required for the valid designated of a neotype. The Commission will therefore be asked to rule that this specimen is the neotype of *T. akamushi*.

5. Concerning proposal (3) it is certainly necessary to ask the Commission to place *T. akamushi* on the appropriate Official List, but it is not relevant to this application to ask for any action concerning *Trombicula minor* Berlese, 1905.

6. Similarly with proposal (4) it is necessary to ask the Commission to place *Leptotrombidium* Nagayo et al., 1915, on the appropriate Official List, but it is not relevant to this application to ask for any action concerning *Trombicula* Berlese, 1905.

7. Proposal (5) should remain as in the original application.

8. In order to ratify the nomenclature, and the neotype by which this medically important vector mite is known, the Commission is asked to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of zoological nomenclature the work by K. Kishida entitled 'Notes on the Family Trombidiidae of Japan', Tokio, which may have been distributed in the year 1909;

(2) rule that the neotype of *Trombidium akamushi* Brumpt, 1910, is the speciem designated by Vercammen-Grandjean, 1969, *Acarologia* vol. 11: 97-100, as "lectotype" and deposited in the University of California, U.S.A. as Holotype No. L/5866/1;

(3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *akamushi* Brumpt, 1910, as published in the binomen *Trombidium akamushi* and as objectively defined by its neotype, the specimen cited in (2) above;

(4) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Leptotrombidium* Nagayo, Miyagawa, Mitamura, Tamiya and Satori, 1915 (gender: neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Trombidium akamushi* Brumpt, 1910;

(5) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology as an unavailable name, *Kedania tanakai* Kishida, 1909, included in a work suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above and rejected for the purposes of zoological nomenclature;

(6) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoology the work by K. Kishida entitled "Notes on the Family Trombidiidae of Japan", Tokio, which may have been distributed in 1909, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

APPENDIX 1 reprinted from *Bull. zool. Nom.* Vol. 18: 140-142 April 1961.

AKAMUSHI (TROMBIDIUM) BRUMPT, 1910 (CLASS ACARINA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS Z.N.(S.) 400.

By C.B. Philip *(National Microbiological Institute, Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana, U.S.A.)*

The purpose of the present application is to validate the specific name at present in use for a mite which is a vector of tsutsugamushi disease or scrub typhus and is therefore a species of importance in medicine.

2. Dr. Keisuke Tanaka, a Japanese physician in northern Honshu, was the first to give serious credence to mites ("kedani, mushidani") as vectors of tsutsugamushi disease (1899, *Centralbl. F. Bakt.* (Abt.1) 26: 432-439). He was also the first, later, to recognize that there was more than one kind of mite on rodents in the endemic areas, but he associated a "fine-haired" type in particular with those he occasionally found on people.

3. In *Ijishimbun* No. 974 (24 May 1917) (separate 4 pages, 1 plate, in Japanese, titled "Contribution to the study of Kedani") K. Kishida claimed to recopy in Japanese with scientific names used in acceptable binominal Latin, a pamphlet he wrote in English, "Notes on the Family Trombidiidae of Japan, 1909, Tokio". Specimens of the "fine-haired" mite obtained from Tanaka were described and named *Kedania tanakai.* Certain of the wording of the claimed recopy plainly indicates elaboration of the original subsequent to 1909. The 1909 pamphlet was supposed to have been distributed among 100 acquaintances, but I have been unable to locate a single original copy even with the author. The figures which in 1917 were said to have been recopied are recognizable and remarkably good, while the pamphlet must have been more than a letter and used the acceptable Latin binomen. Kishida even speaks of four holotype and paratype slides which were destroyed in an accident. Nevertheless it seems that private distribution of a pamphlet in this way does not constitute publication under the provisions of the Code and furthermore, there is not actual proof of the existence of such a pamphlet.

4. In 1910, Brumpt *(Précis de Parasitologie* (ed. 1): 506, fig. 335) gave the name *Trombidium akamushi* to the same mite. The description is meagre and refers to a figure copied from an early paper of Tanaka. Brumpt's name, therefore, rests merely on subsequent acceptance that he was offering a name for the mite that carried the disease to man - possibly an indication under the Rules though other species of Japanese vole mites since have been

found infected, and also attacking man, though to a less extent (see Philip, 1947, *Amer. J. Hygiene* 46(1) : 60-65). In a personal communication to the writer, Brumpt mentions copying Tanaka's (worthless) figure, though he apparently did have a preparation of the mite in question which obviously was not used in preparing his brief description.

5. The acarological and medical literature is in unanimous agreement as to the species now associated with the name *akamushi* (and the first of two commonly accepted and proven vectors to man of this important Asio-Pacific disease). Two actions by the Commission are desirable, (a) to declare that the hypothetical distribution of a pamphlet by Kishida 1909 did not constitute publication, and (b) to declare that the specific name *akamushi* of Brumpt is the valid name for the species and is to be interpreted by references to Nagayo, Miyagawa, Mitamura, Tamiya and Tenjin, 1921 *(Amer. J. Hyg.* 1 : 569-591, 8 pls.).

6. The generic position of the *akamushi* group is still unsettled owing to the uncertainty as to the generic limits of *Trombicula* Berlese, 1905, *Acari nuovi,* Manipl. 4 : 155 (in *Redia* 2(2), type-species by monotypy *Trombicula minor* Berlese, 1905 (adult mites). Under action (a) above the generic name *Kedania* would date from Kishida, 1917, and would be antedated by *Leptotrombidium* Nagayo, Miyagawa, Mitamura, Tamiya and Satori, 1915 *(Dobuts. Zasshi* 28 : 379). The generic name *Trombicula* (to which Nagayo *et al.*, 1921, assigned *akamushi)* has been the one most widely applied, *sens. lat.*, by modern workers to a large group of so-called chigger mites, though it is now in process of being split into smaller genera or subgenera, depending on view-points. *Leptotrombidim* will undoubtedly be one of these, but since we still do not know what *Trombicula minor* is in the comparable larval stage the systematics are at present rather unstable.

7. In order to clarify the nomenclatorial position regarding this important vector mite and thus to prevent confusion arising in the taxonomic and technical literature relating to this species the Commission is asked to take the following decisions, only the second of which involves the use of the plenary powers:-

(1) to declare that the new names included in the paper by Kishida entitled "Notes on the Family Trombidiidae of Japan", stated to have been distributed in the year 1909 by the author to 100 acquaintances are not to be accepted as having been published in the meaning of the Code;

(2) to declare under the plenary powers that the specific name *akamushi* Brumpt, 1910, as published in the binomen *Trombidium akamushi,* is to be interpreted by reference to the description and figures published by Nagayo *et al.*, 1921, *Amer. J. Hygiene* 1: 569-591, Plates 34, figs. 1 and 2; 36, fig. 13; and 37, fig. 18;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:-
(a) *akamushi* Brumpt, 1910, as published in the binomen *Trombidium akamushi,* and as interpreted as directed under the plenary powers in (2) above (type-species of *Leptotrombidium* Nagayo, Miyagawa, Mitamura, Tamiya and Satori, 1915);
(b) *minor* Berlese, 1905, as published in the binomen *Trombicula minor* (type-species of *Trombicula* Berlese, 1905);
(4) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:-
(a) *Trombicula* Berlese, 1905 (gender: feminine), type-species by monotypy, *Trombicula minor* Berlese, 1905;
(b) *Leptotrombidium* Nagayo, Miyagawa, Mitamura, Tamiya and Satori, 1915 (gender: neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Trombidium akamushi* Brumpt, 1910;
(5) to place the specific name *tanakai* Kishida, 1909, as used in the binomen *Kedania tanakai* (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes under (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

APPENDIX 2 reprinted from *Bull. zool. Nom.* 18: 318. November 1961

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *TROMBIDIUM AKAMUSHI* BRUMPT, 1910 (ACARINA). Z.N.(S.) 400

(see this volume, pages 140-142)

By Robert Domrow *(Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, Australia)*

In the present fluid state of trombiculid taxonomy, Dr. Philip's proposals regarding the chief vector of mite typhus are timely. The name *Trombicula (Leptotrombidium) akamushi* (Brumpt, 1910), (with some subjective differences of opinion at the sub-generic level), has been universally accepted in the voluminous literature, both taxonomic and medical. I have already agreed *(Stud. Inst. med. Res. Malaya,* 29 : 164, 1960), it would be pointless to resurrect the name *Kedania tanaka* Kishida, 1909, and completely support Dr. Philip's proposals.

By Tohru Uchida *(Zoological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sappora, Japan)*

Concerning the note of *Trombidium akamushi* by C. B. Philip, I agree with him because I have never heard that any Japanese zoologist had seen the

paper "Notes on the Family Trombidiidae of Japan" which is said to have been published in 1909 by Mr. K. Kishida. He himself has said that he has no more new copies on hand.

APPENDIX 3 reprinted from *Bull. zool. Nom.* 19: 155.
May 1962

AMENDMENT TO THE PROPOSAL TO VALIDATE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS THE SPECIFIC NAME *TROMBIDIUM AKAMUSHI* BRUMPT, 1910. Z.N.(S.) 400

(see volume 18. pages 140-142)

By W.E. China *(Assistant Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)*

In course of voting on this application Commissioner Dr. L.B. Holthuis has insisted that the only way legally to get rid of Kishida's 1909 paper is to suppress it under the plenary powers. After some correspondence between Dr. Holthuis, Dr. C.B. Philip and the Secretary of the Commission, it has been decided to request suppression of Kishida's phantom paper under the plenary powers.

HYLOBATES LAR (LINNAEUS, 1771), *H. ENTELLOIDES* (I. GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, 1842) AND *H. HOOLOCK* (HARLAN, 1834), (MAMMALIA, HYLOBATIDAE): PROPOSAL TO PLACE THESE NAMES ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY. Z.N.(S.) 1844

By Colin P. Groves *(Department of Prehistory and Anthropology, Australian National University, Canberra A.C.T., 2600, Australia)*

An application for certain names in the HYLOBATIDAE to be placed on the Official List was first made in this journal nearly eight years ago (Groves, 1969). At the time the hope was that a decision could be made in time to be included in a monograph, then in preparation but since published (Groves, 1972); but for reasons not entirely clear no decision of any kind was made, and the original application has suffered the fate of so many well-intentioned efforts (the League of Nations, G.B. Shaw's English spelling reforms, etc.). It is therefore necessary, if irksome, to re-present the application; taking the opportunity to revise the original one which, it appears, was not quite complete as it stood and should have been divided into two. I thank Mr. R.V. Melville and Professor A. Simonetta for comments which have helped me to produce this new version.

2. The name *Homo lar* Linnaeus, 1771 *(Mantissa Plantarum,* Regni Animalis Appendix: 521) was placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology in Direction 22 *(Opin. Decl. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 1, Sect. C, 1955) as Name No. 603, because it is the type species of *Hylobates* Illiger, 1811. *Hylobates* was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Opinion 122; *Homo lar* is the type by monotypy. It therefore becomes supremely important for the Commission to decide, as soon as possible, precisely what the name *Homo lar* really represents.

3. Linnaeus *(op. cit.)* gave two references for his name:

Golock. Act. Angl. 1769 p. 71 t.2

Gibbon. Buff. anim. XIV p. 92 t.2, 3?

The first, as shown by Simonetta (1957), refers to Stephen De Visme, 1769, 'Abstract of a letter from *Stephen De Visme,* Esq., at *Canton in China,* to Henry Baker, F.R.S. containing an Account of an Earthquake at Macao, and a short description of a singular species of Monkeys without Tails, found in the interior part of Bengal', *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.* vol. 59: 71-3, pl. 3. The description

and plate seem to indicate that De Visme had never seen one of these Monkeys without Tails, himself; but he says 'These animals are called Golok or wild people' and 'They come out of the forests in the interior part of Bengal, from the country called Mevat'. From these indications, the animal is undoubtedly the Hoolock *(Hylobates hoolock hoolock* Harlan, 1834), which lives in Bengal and is sometimes written 'Golock'.

4. The second reference given by Linnaeus is to two different figures in Buffon's *Hist. Nat. Gen.* Part 14, 1766. Buffon's plate 2 ('grand gibbon') shows a black animal with white hands, feet and face-ring - characteristic of the dark phase of the race which, following common practice, I called (1972) *Hylobates lar entelloides* I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1842, from south-west Thailand and Tenasserim. The 'grand gibbon' was stated to come from 'Coromandel, Malacca, the Moluccas and the Kingdom of Gannaure on the borders of China'. Buffon's plate 3 ('petit gibbon') was queried by Linnaeus although it is not absolutely definite that he did not mean the query to apply to plate 2 as well. It shows a curious white-handed, white-footed gibbon with white face-ring, with upper half of body rather dark brown, lower half whitish with a brown cast which is especially strong on the lower shanks. The Malay race of the species currently called *Hylobates lar* is of a brownish colour in dark phase; while no known gibbon has quite such a curious colour disposition as shown in Buffon's plate it could just conceivably be a poor representation of either a youngster in process of changing from infant to adult pelage, or the rare 'blotchy' type of dark-phase adult. Both of Buffon's plates are reproduced in Schreber's *Säugethiere,* vol. 1, 1775.

5. There are thus 3 syntypes on which *Homo lar* L. 1771 was based:

(1) The Western Hoolock described from Bengal (De Visme) and from Assam (Harlan) and figured by both authors. This was later named *Simia Golock* by Bechstein, 1799 (T. Pennant's *Ubersicht der vierfüssigen Thiere,* vol. 1: 181).

(2) The Thailand-Tenasserim white-handed gibbon, Buffon's 'grand gibbon', later named *Simia longimana* by Schreber, 1775 *(Säugethiere:* 66, pl. 3a) and recorded as *Pithecus lar* by Latreille, 1809 in Sonnini's Buffon vol. 36: 276.

(3) The Malayan white-handed gibbon, the 'petit gibbon' of Buffon, described and figured by Schreber, 1755 (as a form of the 'grand gibbon' of Buffon, under *Simia longimana)* and later described under the names *Pithecus varius* by Latreille, 1809, op. cit. and *Pithecus variegatus* by I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1812 *(Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris,* vol. 19: 88).

6. Since Linnaeus queried Buffon's plate 3 in his original citation of *Homo lar* (whether he intended to query plate 2 or not, in addition), the 'petit gibbon' cannot be selected as lectotype (Code, Art 72 (b)). We are therefore left with *Simia hoolock* Harlan, 1834, and the 'grand gibbon' of Buffon. Now Schreber 1775 can be regarded as acting as first reviser as he used *Homo lar* as the primary referent of the 'grand gibbon', although uniting it and the 'petit gibbon' under the new name *Simia longimana.* This conclusion is supported by the action of Latreille, 1809, who used the name *Pithecus lar* for Buffon's 'grand gibbon'.

7. By a strict interpretation of the Code the lectotype of *Homo lar* L. 1771 must be Buffon's Plate 2, the 'grand gibbon'. Simonetta (1975) was following this reading when he used the combination *Hylobates lar lar* for the Tenasserim race (contrary to previous usage, for example Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1952); although if this is done the Malay gibbon cannot be called *Hylobates lar longimana* as Simonetta did, for as shown above the type of this name, too, is the 'grand gibbon'. (The earliest available name for the 'petit gibbon', and hence supposedly for the Malay subspecies, is Latreille's *Pithecus varius).* However, the names most generally in use for the three taxa mentioned in Paragraph 5 above, are respectively:-

(1) *Hylobates hoolock hoolock* Harlan, 1834 (Groves, 1967, 1972);

(2) *H. lar entelloides* I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1842 (Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1952; Groves, 1972);

(3) *H. lar lar* Linnaeus, 1771 (Chasen 1940; Groves, 1972).

Although Simonetta (1957) was thus strictly correct in his use of the name *lar,* he has not been followed and such a usage would not only reverse current practice and so cause confusion, but also result in the introduction of a long-forgotten name, *varius,* for the Malayan race of white-handed gibbon; whilst the name *entelloides,* the next available name for the Tenasserim race, is not associated with any problems - it even has a precise type locality.

8. A possible course of action would be to suppress *Homo lar* Linnaeus 1771, as a *nomen dubium.* If this is done the next available names - with no relative priority detected - would be *Simia longimana* Schreber, 1775 and *Simia lar* Boddaert, 1775, *Elench. Anim.* vol. 1: 55. As noted above, Schreber's name is in effect a replacement for Linnaeus's and so beset with the same problems; the same is true of Boddaert's, indeed in that not only was De Visme's description referred to but both Buffon's plates were given as reference with no queries, this name would seem to be the worst of the three.

9. The determination of the meaning of *Homo lar* Linnaeus, 1771, is also relevant to the nomenclature of the Hoolock. Whereas if the Commission were to declare Buffon's 'grand gibbon' to be the type of *Homo lar,* minor confusion would result, if De Visme's 'Golock' were declared the type, the result would be total chaos. It is totally desirable to have *Hylobates hoolock* Harlan, 1834, placed on the Official List; in so doing, it would only be necessary to suppress *Simia golock* Bechstein, 1799, which is already a *nomen oblitum* having never been employed as a valid name, nor even mentioned in synonymy, since its description.

10. In the interests of nomenclatural stability and to maintain current usage, the International Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers
   (a) to fix the name *Homo lar* Linnaeus, 1771, for the Malayan white-handed gibbon, with type locality Malacca (the only locality from within the range of *H. lar* which is quoted by Linnaeus);
   (b) to suppress the following specific name for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
   golock Bechstein, 1799, as published in the binomen *Simia golock* (a *nomen oblitum).*

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *lar* Linnaeus, 1771, as published in the binomen *Homo lar;*
   (b) *entelloides* I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1842, as published in the binomen *Hylobates entelloides;*
   (c) *hoolock* Harlan, 1834, as published in the binomen *Simia hoolock.*

(3) to place the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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GALAXIAS PLATEI STEINDACHNER, 1898 (PISCES, GALAXIIDAE): REVISED PROPOSAL TO GIVE PRECEDENCE OVER *GALAXIAS DELFINI* PHILIPPI, 1895. Z.N.(S.) 1877

By the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

In 1973 *(Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 30: 88-89), Dr R.M. McDowall *(Wellington, New Zealand)* proposed that *Galaxias delfini* Philippi, 1895 should be suppressed under the plenary powers so as to conserve its junior synonym *G. platei* Steindachner, 1898. He provided evidence of a prima facie case as required under Article 79b. He was supported by Dr A.P. Andrews *(Tasmanian Museum)* and his proposal was clarified by Dr Lemche *(Bull.* vol. 31: 8).

When Dr McDowall's case was submitted for a vote, two members of the Commission suggested that the end sought could be attained by ruling that *G. platei* should be given precedence over *G. delfini* by any zoologist who believes that both names denote the same taxon. This suggestion was put to, and at once accepted by, Dr McDowall. It is therefore necessary to publish the present revised proposal so that the following proposed use of the plenary powers can be advertised.

The Commission is therefore asked:

(1) to rule under the plenary powers that the specific name *platei, Galaxias,* Steindachner, 1898, is to be given precedence over the specific name *delfini, Galaxias,* Philippi, 1895, by any zoologist who considers that both names denote the same taxon;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *platei* Steindachner, 1898, as published in the binomen *Galaxias platei,* with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over the specific name *delfini* Philippi, 1895, as published in the binomen *Galaxias delfini,* by any zoologist who believes that both names denote the same taxon;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *delfini* Philippi, 1895, as published in the binomen *Galaxias delfini,* with an endorsement that it is not to be given precedence over the specific name *platei* Steindachner, 1898, as published in the binomen *Galaxias platei,* by any zoologist who considers that both names denote the same taxon.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES FOR THE NOMINAL GENUS *GLYPHIPTERIX* HUBNER, [1825](LEPIDOPTERA, GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2115

By A. Diakonoff *(Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands)* and John B. Heppner *(University of Florida, Entomology and Nematology Department, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.)*

In the interests of stability and uniformity of nomenclature, the authors submit a proposal to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, to use its plenary powers to corrrect the designation of the type-species of Hübner's genus *Glyphipterix*, in order to prevent considerable confusion.

2. Hübner ([1825]: 421) described the genus *Glyphipterix* (family GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE), with three species under it, the first of which, No. 4101, he misidentified as "*Glyphipterix linneella* Linn., *Syst. Phal.* 446". This name pertains to a species, generally known as *Chrysoclista linneella* (Clerck, 1759) (family BLASTODACNIDAE).

3. The other two species placed by Hübner under his genus *Glyphipterix* were, No. 4102: *G. aillyella* Hübner [1814]-[1817] *Samml. europ. Schmett.*, Tin., pl. 64, fig. 43 (= *G.seppella* Hübner, 1796, loc. cit., pl. 32, fig. 223 = *G. thrasonella* (Scopoli, 1763), *Entom. Carniol.*: 253, No. 658); and No. 4103: *G. humerella Hübner* [1800] - [1805], *Samml. europ. Schmett.*, Tin., pl. 42, fig. 292 (= *G. simpliciella* (Stephens, 1834), *Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Haust. 4: 262) *(teste* Bradley, 1972).

4. The species which Hübner misinterpreted as *G. linneella* actually was the one, generally known as *Glyphipterix bergstraesserella* (Fabricius, 1781) (family GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE). This is made obvious by four pieces of evidence: (a) by his earlier illustration, [1825], *Samml. europ. Schmett.*, Horde VII. Tortrices III, pl. 14, fig. 84 (figured under the name "*Tortrix lineana*"); (b) by the subsequent illustration, published by Geyer in Hübner, 1833, *Samml. europ. Schmett.*, Horde VIII. Tineae IV, pl. 65, fig. 436, under the name "*Tinea linneella*"); (c) by Hübner's diagnosis of the genus; and (d) by his choice of the two other species (Nos. 4102 and 4103).

5. Two years later Curtis (1827: 152) elaborately described a new genus "*Glyphipteryx* Nob". in the Tineina (the particular

group now known as BLASTODACNIDAE), without any reference to Hübner [1825], illustrated the first of the two included species and designated it as the type of genus. The type-species obviously is the same *Chrysoclista linneella* (Clerck, 1759).

6. Westwood (1840: 112) subsequently designated as the type of "*Glyphipteryx* Hb." ([1825]), "*Phalaena Tortrix linneella* Linné" which species is not *Glyphipterix bergstraesserella* (Fabricius), as has been hitherto generally understood, but again *Chrysoclista linneella* (Clerck); this is obvious from Westwood's diagnosis of the genus "*Glyphipteryx*", as well as from his additions "Oecophora" (as a synonym) and "Curt. 152", a reference to *Glyphipteryx* Curtis, 1827. However, having cited explicitly "*Glyphipteryx* Hb.", Westwood designated "*Phalaena Tortrix linneella* Linné" (=*Phalaena linneella* Clerck, 1759), as type-species for *Glyphipterix* Hübner [1825] and not for *Glyphipteryx* Curtis, 1827, so transferring the genus *Glyphipterix* from the family GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE to the strange family BLASTODACNIDAE.

7. The generic name *Glyphipterix* Hübner [1825] has consistently been used, be it often in the emended spelling *Glyphipteryx*, for a genus containing *Tinea bergstraesserella* (Fabricius, 1781), as this was the intention of Hübner. Through (1) Hübner's incorrect identification of his material of Fabricius's *Tinea bergstraesserella* with *Phalaena linneella* Clerck, 1759, and (2) Westwood's (1840) type designation of *Phalaena linneella* as the type-species of *Glyphipterix* Hübner, that name becomes a senior objective synonym of the well known and widely used generic name *Chrysoclista* Stainton, 1854. This is clearly a case of a nominal genus based on a misidentified type-species and under Art. 70a this case is now referred to the Commission for a decision. It is clear that stability and uniformity are best served if the Commission under its plenary powers indicates the nominal species that is actually involved (i.e., *Tinea bergstraesserella* Fabricius, 1781), but that was wrongly named *(Phalaena linneella)* in the type designation, as the true type of the genus *Glyphipterix*.

8. The second problem is caused by the name *Glyphipteryx* Curtis, 1827. This name is obviously a new name (Curtis used the word "Nob.") and because its spelling differs from *Glyphipterix* Hübner (be it in only one letter y, instead of i) it is not a homonym of the latter. *Glyphipteryx* Curtis, 1827, has as its type by original designation, *Phalaena linneella* Clerck, 1759. The generic name therefore is a senior objective synonym of *Chrysoclista* Stainton, 1854, and actually should be used instead of the latter. The arguments for not replacing *Chrysoclista* Stainton, 1854, by

Glyphipterix Hübner, [1825], are also valid for *Glyphipteryx* Curtis, 1827. *Glyphipteryx* Curtis has been considered either an incorrect spelling of *Glyphipterix* Hübner, or an emendation of the name and has hardly ever been used as a valid name and hardly ever for species of *Chrysoclista*. Therefore the stability of nomenclature of this group would be greatly furthered by total suppression of Curtis's generic name *Glyphipteryx*. Also the use of two generic names *Glyphipteryx* and *Glyphipterix* for rather closely related genera would be most confusing.

9. The third problem seems to be offered by the name of the family to which the genus *Glyphipterix* Hübner is assigned. This name is variously spelled GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE and GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE. However, the first use of a name for a family involving *Glyphipterix* is GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE Stainton, 1854. This is a case of incorrect derivation of a family name before 1961, so falling under Art. 29d of the Code, with the result that its spelling may not be changed, but should be used instead of the emendation GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE, first introduced by Inoue, 1954, or the correct form under Article 29 itself, GLYPHIPTERICIDAE.

10. In order to solve the above problems we request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers
  (a) to set aside all type-designations for the genus *Glyphipterix* Hübner, made before the publication of their ruling ahd having done so,
  (b) to designate *Tinea bergstraesserella* Fabricius, 1781, to be the type species of that genus;
  (c) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, the generic name *Glyphipteryx* Curtis, 1827;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following generic names:
  (a) *Chrysoclista* Stainton, 1854 (gender, feminine), type-species by original designation, *Phalaena linneella* Clerck, 1759;
  (b) *Glyphipterix* Hübner, [1825], (gender, feminine) type-species, designated under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, *Tinea bergstraesserella* Fabricius, 1781;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
  (a) *bergstraesserella* Fabricius, 1781, as published in

the binomen *Tinea bergstraesserella* (specific name of type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above of *Glyphipterix* Hübner, [1825]

(b) *linneella* Clerck, 1759, as published in the binomen *Phalaena linneella* (specific name of type-species of *Chrysoclista* Stainton,1854);

(4) to place on the Official List of Family Names in Zoology, the name GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE Stainton, 1854;

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Glyphipteryx* Curtis, 1827, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above;

(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family Names in Zoology the name GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE Inoue, 1954, unjustified emendation of GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

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STETHASPIS HOPE, 1837, (COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEIDAE): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF TYPE-SPECIES TO REMOVE CONFUSION AFFECTING *COSTELYTRA ZEALANDICA* (WHITE, 1846). Z.N.(S.) 2130.

By J.C. Watt *(D.S.I.R. Entomology Division, Auckland, New Zealand)*

Abstract.- *Costelytra* Given, 1952, contains *C. zealandica* (White, 1846), the most serious pest of pastures in New Zealand. The generic name is often confused with *Costleya* Broun, 1893, (in the same subfamily MELOLONTHINAE), a genus including pests of forests. *Stethaspis* Hope, 1837, based on a misidentified type-species, can be made a senior synonym of *Costleya*, thus removing the confusion.

The aim of this application is to remove a source of confusion surrounding the name *Costelytra zealandica* (White, 1846). This species is the most serious pest of pastures in New Zealand and is the subject of "the biggest research effort ever mounted in New Zealand outside of wartime on a single problem" according to New Zealand's Commissioner for the Environment. The generic name is often confused with *Costleya* Broun, 1893, of which some species are pests, occasionally serious, of forests and forest nurseries. Since the two genera are placed in the same subfamily MELOLONTHINAE, it is most desirable that this confusion be stopped.

2. The most direct way of dealing with this problem, and the one thought to be most acceptable to New Zealand entomologists, is to make *Costleya* a junior subjective synonym of *Stethaspis* Hope, 1837. Since that genus was established on a misidentified type-species, its reference to the Commission is obligatory in any event. It is here proposed that the species actually named by the designator, namely *Melolontha suturalis* Fabricius, 1775, be designated as type-species (Art. 70a(iii)). The history of the names involved is as follows.

3. Boisduval, 1835 *(Voy. Astrolabe,* Col.: 188-90) established a new genus *Micronyx* and included a new species *M. chlorophylla* in it. However, the generic name was preoccupied by *Micronyx* Schoenherr, 1833 for a different Coleopteran, and the species has been for many years regarded as being the same as *Melolontha suturalis* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.:* 34, from New Zealand.

4. Hope, 1837 *(Col. Man.:* 105) established the genus *Stethaspis* with *M. suturalis* Fabricius as type-species, by monotypy. Burmeister, 1855 *(Handb. Ent.* vol. 4, pt. 2: 221-2) pointed out that Hope had not known the true *M. suturalis* from New Zealand,

and that his generic description referred to the Australian genus *Xylonychus* Boisduval, 1835, *Voy. Astrolabe,* Col: 186 (type-species, by monotypy, *X. eucalypti* Boisduval, *ibid.*). Burmeister nevertheless applied *Stethaspis* to the true *M. suturalis,* as did Lacordaire (1856, *Gen. Col.* vol. 3: 222-3) and Broun (1893, *Man. N.Z. Col.* vol. 5: 1115). At the same time Broun (1115-1116) established a new genus *Costleya* "allied to *Stethaspis*" with type-species, by monotypy, *C. discoidea* Broun, *ibid.*

5. In 1895 Broun (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) vol. 16: 201-2) established a new genus *Poecilodiscus* "allied to *Stethaspis"* with type-species, by monotypy, *P. pulcher* Broun, 1895, *ibid.* This is now regarded as a synonym of *Costleya.*

6. Arrow, 1903 *(Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) vol. 11: 303-6) examined specimens in Hope's collection, confirmed Burmeister's conclusion, and followed the consequences further. He concluded that Hope's description of *Stethaspis* was based, not on the true *Melolontha suturalis* Fab. from New Zealand, but on *Xylonychus eucalypti* Boisduval from Australia. He said: "*eucalypti,* Boisd., and its congeners should properly be called *Stethaspis,* and for the New Zealand insect *(suturalis,* Fabr.) I propose the new name *Chlorochiton."* Arrow stated also that *Xylonychus* and *Stethaspis* were synonyms, but used *Stethaspis* as the valid name because "generic characters were not attached to it *(Xylonychus)* until 20 years after". In that he was wrong.

7. Dalla Torre (1912, in Junk, *Col. Cat.* (47): 89) established the new genus *Neostethaspis* for "*Stethaspis* Broun, Man. N. Zealand Col., 5, 1893, p. 1115 [non Hope, 1837, nec Burm. 1855] ". But Burmeister had correctly identified the true *M. suturalis* Fabricius with 8-segmented antennae although Lacordaire, 1856, wrongly stated them to be 9-segmented.

8. Given (1952, *N.Z.D.S.I.R. Bull.,* vol. 102: 88-90) synonymised *Costleya* Broun, 1893 and *Poecilodiscus* Broun, 1895, with *Chlorochiton* Arrow, 1903, but used the last as the valid name. In 1960 *(N.Z. Jl Sci.* vol. 3 (3): 376-7 he catalogued the species of *Chlorochiton* and listed the following generic names in synonymy: *Neostethaspis* Dalla Torre, 1912; *Micronyx* Boisduval, 1835, not Schoenherr, 1833; *Stethaspis* Hope, 1837; *Paranonca* Castelnau, 1840 (a genus of the RUTELINAE); *Costleya* Broun, 1893; *Poecilodiscus* Broun, 1895. It is clear that whatever name is to be used for the genus that includes *M. suturalis,* it cannot be *Chlorochiton.* As the above synonymy shows, it must be the confusing *Costleya* unless an appropriate ruling is given by the Commission concerning the type-species of *Stethaspis.*

9. Current usage concerning *Stethaspis* (e.g. Britton, 1957 *Revision of the Australian Chafers,* vol. 1: 62-3) is to treat it as a junior synonym of *Xylonychus* Boisduval, 1835. This usage could only be validated if the species actually before Hope - namely *X. eucalypti* Boisduval - were designated as type-species of *Stethaspis.*

10. Briefly, it would appear that there are three possible courses of action open to the Commission. The first, under Art. 70a (i), would be to designate *Xylonychus eucalypti* Boisduval as type-species of *Stethaspis;* the second, under Art. 70a (iii), would be to designate *Melolontha suturalis* Fabricius as type-species (either of these actions could be taken under the Commission's ordinary powers). The third would be to use the plenary powers to suppress *Stethaspis, Costleya,* and *Poecilodiscus* so as to validate *Chlorochiton* Arrow, 1903, which is perhaps the most familiar name to New Zealand zoologists. But this seems an exaggerated use of the plenary powers when a more elegant and simple solution can be found by designating *M. suturalis* Fabricius as type-species of *Stethaspis.*

11. The Commission is therefore asked:

(1) to designate the nominal species *Melolontha suturalis* Fabricius, 1775, as type-species of *Stethaspis* Hope, 1837;

(2) to place the generic name *Stethaspis* Hope, 1837 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, under the ruling given in (1) above, *Melolontha suturalis* Fabricius, 1775, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *suturalis* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Melolontha suturalis* (specific name of type-species of *Stethaspis Hope,* 1837) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *SEBASTICHTHYS HUBBSI* MATSUBARA, 1937, AS THE TYPE-SPECIES OF THE SUBGENUS *SEBASTOCLES* (SCORPAENIDAE, PISCES), UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2183

By Lo-chai Chen *(Department of Zoology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182, U.S.A.)*

Current revisionary studies of the rockfishes *(Sebastes,* SCORPAENIDAE) call for the resolution of the following confilct in nomenclature.

Jordan and Hubbs (1925: 260, fn.) erected the subgenus *Sebastocles* and designated *Sebastes elegans* Döderlein, 1884 (in Steindachner and Döderlein, 1884), as the type-species. This was on the basis of four specimens they identified as *S. elegans.* From their description these four specimens all have 14 dorsal spines and deeply concave interorbital and are clearly referable to *Sebastichthys hubbsi* Matsubara, 1937.

Sebastes elegans Döderlein is regarded as a junior synonym of *Sebastes oblongus* Günther, 1880, which was designated as the type of the subgenus *Takenokius* by Matsubara (1943).

Under the provisions of Article 70a of the International Code, the Commission is, therefore, requested:-

(1) to use its plenary powers
   (a) to set aside all the designations of type-species for the nominal subgenus *Sebastocles* Jordan and Hubbs, 1925, and, having done so,
   (b) to designate the nominal species *hubbsi* Matsubara, 1937, as published in the binomen *Sebastichthys hubbsi,* as the type-species.

(2) to place the generic name *Sebastocles* Jordan & Hubbs, 1925 (gender: masculine), type-species by designation under plenary powers in (1) above *Sebastichthys hubbsi* Matsubara, 1937 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *hubbsi* Matsubara, 1937 as published in the binomen *Sebastichthys hubbsi* (specific name of type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above of *Sebastocles* Jordan & Hubbs, 1925) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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REQUEST FOR PROTECTION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS FOR PIERIDAE DUPONCHEL (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA) Z.N.(S.) 2186

By C.F. Cowan *(4 Thornfield Terrace, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria, LA11 7DR, England*

In January 1958, Opinion 500 placed the name PIERIDAE Duponchel, "1832" as name number 206 on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.*

2. Parenthetically, the correct date of this name is [1835]. The reference is correctly cited in the *Official List;* Duponchel's Supplement 1 was published in 25 livraisons, the first in 1832 with dated title-page. PIERIDAE, on page 381, was in livraison 22 in early June 1835 (livraison in my possession with wrapper date 1835; confirmed at *Catal. Libr.Br.Mus.Nat.Hist.* vol.6: 380, and *Bull.Soc.ent.Fr.* vol.4: XLIV).

3. The "Whites and Yellows" are a family of Butterflies which lives wherever man does. Their name PIERIDAE is universally accepted and a familiar one world-wide to the youngest and the oldest of students and writers without exception.

4. In May 1958, Direction 99 placed sundry names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* because their type-genera had been the subject of earlier Opinions. Name number 227, COLIADINAE Swainson, 1827 was one of them. By its very formation it clearly was regarded as of subfamily status, and Swainson himself had proposed it as such. It denotes, of course, the "Yellow" branch of the "Whites and Yellows", and since family-group names are of coordinate status (Article 36), the family should have been known as COLIADIDAE, not PIERIDAE, from 1958 or certainly from 1961. This situation was obviously never intended, and its existence appears luckily to have escaped notice until now. I here earnestly seek to safeguard the junior name PIERIDAE Duponchel.

5. To do so by suppressing the name COLIADINAE Swainson would be too drastic. Not only is it already on the *Official List*, but although it has hitherto been little used, its type-genus is nearly as widespread and well-known as *Pieris.* The alternative, using the formula adopted in, for example, Opinion 1004, seems preferable.

6. The International Commission is therefore requested:
(1) Under the plenary powers to rule that the family-group name PIERIDAE Duponchel, [1835] (name number 206 on the *Official List of Family-Group Names*

in Zoology) is to be given precedence over the family-group name COLIADINAE Swainson, 1827 (name number 227 on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology)* by anyone who believes that the type-genera of these two taxa lie in the same family-group taxon;

(2) to endorse the entries in the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* for names numbers 206, 227 to this effect;

(3) to adjust the date of name number 206 in the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* from "1832" to [1835], the reference listed being cited correctly.

LIST OF TEN WORKS BY TEN DIFFERENT AUTHORS WHICH USE THE NAME PIERIDAE FOR THE FAMILY CONTAINING BOTH *PIERIS* AND *COLIAS,* PUBLISHED IN THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

Note: against each is shown three page references, that for the Family name followed by those for the two genera.

EHRLICH, P.R., & EHRLICH, A.H. 1961. *How to know the Butterflies.* [vii], 262 pp., 525 text figs. 8vo. Dubuque, Iowa (pp.51, 52-53, 70-76).

HARRIS, L. 1973. *Butterflies of Georgia.* xxii, 326pp. which include 24 pls., 2 maps. 8 vo. Oklahoma (pp. 173, 179).

HEMMING, F. 1934. *The Generic Names of the Holarctic Butterflies* 1 (1758-1863) viii, 184pp. 8 vo. London (pp. 122, 128, 136).

HIGGINS, L.G. & RILEY, N.D. 1970. *A Field Guide to the Butterflies of Britain and Europe.* 380pp. which include plate legends and maps; 60pls.; endpapers. 8 vo. London (pp. 42, 57).

HOWARTH, T.G. 1973. *South's British Butterflies.* xiii, 210pp., ftsp. 48 pls., text figs. & maps. 4 to. London (pp. 41, 43, 51).

LEWIS, H.L. 1974. *Butterflies of the World.* xvi pp., pls. 1-208,pp [ii], 209-312 4 to. London & New York (pls. 3, 48; 4, 52).

PASSOS, C.F. dos 1964. *A synonymic List of the Neartic Rhopalocera.* v, 145 pp. 8 vo. Yale, Connecticut (pp.37, 38, 40).

PINHEY, E. 1965. *Butterflies of Southern Africa.* xi, 240pp., 16 figs., 42 pls. 8 vo. Johannesburg. (p.162; *Colias* at p.187).

WYNTER-BLYTH, M.A. 1957. *Butterflies of the Indian Region.* [ii], xx, 523pp., 72 pls., 7 text figs. 8 vo. Bombay (pp.413, 432, 445-454).

In Russian:

KURENTZOV, A.I. 1970. *(The Butterflies of the far East USSR)* 164pp., 104 text figs., 14 pls. 4 to. Leningrad (pp.21, 26, 31-42).

In Japanese:

SHIROZU, T. 1960. *Butterflies of Formosa in Colour.* [viii]. 481 pp., 479 text figs., 76 pls. 4 to. Osaka (pp. 439, 440, 441).

ACIDASPIS CORONATA SALTER, 1853 (TRILOBITA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2190

By A.T. Thomas *(Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge CB2 3EQ, U.K.)*

In establishing the species *Paradoxides quadrimucronatus,* Murchison *(Silurian System:* 658, pl. 14, fig. 10) gave a brief description accompanied by an illustration and a statement of the type-locality. The figure is poor, but the form of the pygidium and the presence of four secondary spines between the major pygidial border spines strongly suggests that the specimen belongs to the species currently known as *Leonaspis coronata* (Salter, 1853). Hence *P. quadrimucronatus* is almost certainly a senior synonym of *L. coronata.* The whereabouts of Murchison's specimen are unknown.

2. Salter (1848, *Mem. geol. Surv. U.K.*, vol. 2 (1), pl. 9, figs. 6-9) figured as *Acidaspis brightii* Murchison, 1839, several specimens including two (figs. 8, 9) belonging to *L. coronata.* Later (1853, *Mem. geol. Surv. U.K., Figs. descrs. Brit. org. rem.*, Decade 7, p.7 of text to pl. 6) he recognised that he had been mistaken and, referring to the 1848 figures, said that he proposed to describe the form and name it *Acidaspis coronatus* (sic; but generic names ending in - *aspis* are feminine). The specific name is made available by the reference to the previously published figures.

3. Lake (1896, *Q. Jl geol. Soc. London,* vol. 52: 238) considered that Murchison's figure was "just recognisable" but adopted Salter's name since that author was the first to give adequate illustrations.

4. Warburg (1933, *Ark. Zool.* vol. 25A (9): 11, footnote), quoting Lake as an authority, doubted that *A. coronata* could stand because Murchison's figure is just adequate to show that *P. quadrimucronatus* is a senior synonym.

5. The species has been generally known as "*coronata*" since 1853. Murchison's name has been mentioned as a valid name only by Bigsby (1868, *Thesaurus Siluricus:* 54) in a faunal list, by Warburg (above), and by Stubblefield (1938, *Summ. Progr. geol. Surv. U.K.* for 1936 (2): 37) in a revised explanation of Salter's 1848 plates. Murchison himself (see explanation of pl. 18, figs. 7, 8 in successive editions of *Siluria* - 1854, 1859, 1867, 1872) seems to have regarded *P. quadrimucronatus* (then only known from the thorax and pygidium) as a synonym of *A. brightii* (then only known from the cephalon).

6. Salter's name *coronata* has been used as the valid name for the species by Salter (1857, *Q. Jl geol. Soc. London,* vol. 13: 210-211; 1873, *Cat. coll. Camb. Sil. fossils Geol. Mus. Univ. Cambridge:* 134); Lake (1896, *op. cit.);* Reed (1925, *Geol. Mag.,*

vol. 62: 427); Prantl & Přibyl (1949, *Rozpr. st. geol. Úst.*, vol. 12: 167); Whittington (1956, *Jl Paleont.*, vol. 30: 506, pl. 59, fig. 12); Bruton (1967, *Palaeontology*, vol. 10: 222); Clarkson (1969, *Lethaia*, vol. 2: 334, 336, fig. 4B); and Schrank (1969, *Ber. deutsch. Ges. geol. Wiss.*, ser. A, vol. 14, no. 6: 711). The species is also recorded under that name in faunal lists by Pocock and others (1938, Shrewsbury District, *Mem. geol. Surv. U.K.*: 268); Squirrell & Tucker (1960, *Q. Jl geol. Soc. London*, vol. 116: 177); and Shergold & Bassett (1970, *Lethaia*, vol. 3: 138).

7. It is in the interests of nomenclatural stability to conserve Salter's name, but the requirements of Article 79b are not met. The Commission is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the specific name *coronata* Salter, 1853, as published in the binomen *Acidaspis coronatus* [sic] is to be given precedence over the specific name *quadrimucronatus* Murchison, 1839, as published in the binomen *Paradoxides quadrimucronatus*, by any zoologist who holds that both names denote the same taxon;

(2) to place the specific name *coronata* Salter, 1853, as published in the binomen *Acidaspis coronatus* [sic] on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over *Paradoxides quadrimucronatus* Murchison, 1839, by any zoologist who holds that both names denote the same taxon;

(3) to place the specific name *quadrimucronatus* Murchison, 1839, as published in the binomen *Paradoxides quadrimucronatus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over *Acidaspis coronata* Salter, 1853, by any zoologist who holds that both names denote the same taxon.

HALIPLANELLA TREADWELL, 1943 (POLYCHAETA): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN FAVOUR OF *HALIPLANELLA* HAND, 1955 (ANTHOZOA). Z.N.(S.) 2192

By Daphne Fautin Dunn *(Department of Invertebrate Zoology, California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California 94118)* and
Cadet Hand *(University of California, Bodega Marine Laboratory, P.O. Box 247, Bodega Bay, California 94923)*

Homonymy exists between genus-group names *Haliplanella* Treadwell, 1943 (Polychaeta) and *Haliplanella* Hand, 1955 (Anthozoa). The senior name was omitted from lists of generic names and has been synonymized, whereas the junior name enjoys considerable currency and forms the basis of a family-group name. Stability would be served best by suppressing the senior homonym, in our opinion.

2. The genus-group name *Haliplanella* was first published by Treadwell (1943) for a pelagic marine polychaete. He provided a short summary of the differences between the genera *Haliplanes* and *Haliplanella,* attributing both genera and the differential diagnosis to Reibisch (1895). However, the name *Haliplanella* does not appear in any of Reibisch's published work, although the pages cited by Treadwell do contain descriptions of the genus *Haliplanes* and of the species *Haliplanes gracilis.* In his 1943 paper, Treadwell described a new species, *Haliplanella pacifica,* the type-species by monotypy. The genus-group name *Haliplanella* thus met the criteria of availability in that publication, and Treadwell has been recognized as its author (Dales, 1957; Hartman, 1956, 1959; Ushakov, 1972). The name *Haliplanella* did not appear in Volume 5 of *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (Neave, 1950), possibly because it was not considered a new name by Treadwell (1943).

3. In 1955 (: 210-211), Hand created the genus-group name *Haliplanella* for the actinian described as *Sagartia luciae* Verrill, 1898: 493-494. The species has also been included in other genera (see synonymies in Hand, 1955). At the same time (: 210), Hand created a separate family, the HALIPLANELLIDAE, with *Haliplanella* as its sole genus and *H. luciae* as its sole species. The subsequent volume of *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (Edwards and Hopwood, 1966: 115) listed "*Haliplanella* Hand 1955, *Wasmann J. Biol.* vol. 13: 210. - Coel."

4. In 1956, Hartman synonymized *Haliplanella pacifica* Treadwell, 1943, with *Halyplanes gracilis* Reibisch, 1893, the type species of *Halyplanes.* In 1957, Dales synonymized the genus *Halyplanes* with the genus *Maupasia* Viguier, 1886. Thus *Haliplanella pacifica* Treadwell is now considered a junior subjective

synonym of *Maupasia gracilis* (Reibisch) (Hartman, 1959; Ushakov, 1972).

5. From 1955 through the latest issues available, the generic name *Haliplanella* appeared in *Biological Abstracts* and *Zoological Record* once for the polychaete, as an invalid synonym (Hartman, 1956) and three times for the actinian, as a valid name (Hand, 1955; Sassaman and Mangum, 1970, 1973). At the Third International Symposium of Coelenterate Biology, held in May, 1976, two papers were presented which dealt with the actinian *Haliplanella luciae* (Minasian, in press; Shick, in press), and the species appears in two widely used manuals to marine fauna (Hand, 1964, 1975).

6. Thus the name *Haliplanella* appears rarely in the literature for the polychaete and only as a junior synonym for *Maupasia.* The name *Haliplanella* for the actinian is not only in current usage, but the animal so designated is being used increasingly for anatomical, physiological and ecological studies (e.g. Atoda, 1973, 1976; Lindstedt, 1971; Sassaman and Mangum, 1970, 1973; Tanzawa and Yanagita, 1974; Williams, 1975; and as *Diadumene luciae* Kiener, 1971; Williams, 1968, 1972, 1973). There is no older available synonym for this genus of actinian, and its distinctiveness warrants its placement in a separate family. Application of the Law of Priority would necessitate creation of new genus-group and family-group names.

7. Therefore, we hereby request that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Haliplanella* Treadwell, 1943 (Polychaeta) for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) place the generic name *Haliplanella* Hand, 1955 (Anthozoa) (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sagartia luciae* Verrill, 1898, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) place the specific name *luciae* Verrill, 1898, as published in the binomen *Sagartia luciae* (specific name of type-species of *Haliplanella* Hand, 1955) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) place *Haliplanella* Treadwell, 1943 as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology; and

(5) place the family-group name HALIPLANELLIDAE Hand, 1955 (type-genus *Haliplanella* Hand, 1955) on the Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thank James T. Carlton for drawing our attention to this situation.

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REQUETE RELATIVE A L'ESPECE-TYPE DU GENRE *CAMPYLOSTEIRA* FIEBER, 1844 (HEMIPTERA, TINGIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2193

Par J. Péricart *(Montereau, France)*

La requète qui suit est présentée dans le cadre d'une révision du genre *Campylosteira* Fieber.

2. Le genre *Campylosteira* a été crée et défini par Fieber (1844) pour quatre espèces, à savoir *Campylosteira falleni* Fieber, 1844 (p. 43 et pl. 3 fig. 23-26), *C. brachycera* Fieber, 1844 (p. 43 et pl. 3 fig. 27-32), *C. ciliata* Fieber, 1844 (p. 44 et pl. 3 fig. 33-37), et *Tingis verna* Fallén, 1826.

3. Les trois premiers taxa sont décrits avec précision et les illustrations sont assez claires; les spécimens typiques ont été collectés aux environs de Prague; il s'agit probablement pour *falleni* d'un exemplaire unique, pour *brachycera* d'au moins un couple (mâle, femelle)et pour *ciliata* d'un mâle unique.

4. Quant à *C. verna,* Fieber, qui ne la connait pas, en reproduit les descriptions données par Fallén (1829, p. 147) et par Herrich-Schaeffer (1838, p. 64) ainsi que le dessin publié par ce dernier auteur (l.c., tab. 127, fig. 398). Il indique, en remarque préalable à ces descriptions, que le dessin d'Herrich-Schaeffer ne ressemble à aucun des insectes de ce groupe et que les descriptions sont trop imprécises pour lui permettre de décider *si verna* est une espèce distincte ou identique à *brachycera* ou à *ciliata.*

5. Les types des trois espèces de Fieber sont demeurés inconnus des auteurs postérieurs (toutefois celui de *C. brachycera* pourrait avoir été vu par Reuter). Ils n'ont pu être retrouvés ni au Naturhistorisches Museum de Vienne, ni au Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris où se trouvent présentement la plupart des types de Fieber encore existants (1).

6. On peut regretter que Fieber n'ait pu examiner les types de *C. verna* qui sont préservés en bon état à l'Institut de Zoologie de Lund (Suède): il s'agit d'un couple (mâle-femelle), dont je désigne le mâle (numéro d'ordre: 1976/174) pour lectotype.

7. En 1874, Reuter (1874, p. 565) proposa la synonymie de *brachycera* avec *verna,* qui fut admise par les auteurs postérieurs et ne fait aucun doute.

8. Les deux autres espèces de Fieber ont été considérées jusqu'à présent comme des espèces propres, bien qu'aucun spécimen de *Campylosteira* existant ne puisse à ma connaissance leur être rapporté avec certitude.

(1) C'est par erreur que Drake et Ruhoff (1965, p. 104) localisent le type de *C. falleni* au Muséum de Vienne. D'une manière générale, les indications de ces auteurs concernant les lieux de préservation des types des Tingides européens ont seulement valeur de présomptions et doivent être vérifiées.

9. L'étude des *Campylosteira* européennes et de la variabilité intraspécifique me permet cependant de présumer sans grand risque d'erreur que *C. ciliata* Fieber est identique à *C. pilifera* Reuter, 1879. Quant à *C. falleni,* sa position demeure plus énigmatique; l'hypothèse la plus plausible est que l'insecte décrit par Fieber soit un spécimen un peu aberrant de *verna.* Notons d'ailleurs que cet auteur avait formulé lui-même en remarque (Fieber, l.c. p. 43) l'éventualité de cette synonymie mais l'avait écartée en raison de certains termes de la description de Fallén et de la mauvaise concordance de son insecte avec le dessin déjà cité d'Herrich-Schaeffer.

10. L'espèce-type du genre *Campylosteira,* fixée par Oshanin (1912, p. 42) est *C. falleni.* Cet auteur, sans avoir révisé les *Campylosteira,* a simplement fait choix de la première espèce décrite dans la publication originelle de Fieber.

11. Il résulte de l'exposé ci-dessus que le genre *Campylosteira* est actuellement defini par référence à une espèce inconnue en nature, dont la validit`est douteuse et l'appartenance réelle incertaine. Un changement d'espèce-type est donc souhaitable, et le choix de verna en lieu et place de *falleni* semble le plus opportun: en effet *C. verna* est l'espèce la plus anciennement décrite rattachée à ce genre par Fieber et elle est aussi de nos jours l'espèce la mieux connue et la plus largement répandue du genre *Campylosteira.*

En conséquence, il est demandé à la Commission Internationale de Nomenclature Zoologique:

(1) d'user de ses pleins pouvoirs pour écarter toute désignation d'espèce-type pour le genre *Campylosteira* faite avant la décision ici proposée et de désigner l'espèce décrite par Fallén (1826) sous le binôme *Tingis verna,* et définie par le lectotype désigné au paragraphe 6 ci-dessus préservé à l'Institut de Zoologie de Lund, comme espèce-type de ce genre;

(2) de placer le nom générique *Campylosteira* (genre: féminin), espèce-type, par désignation sous les pleins pouvoirs en (1) ci-dessus, *Tingis verna* Fallén, 1826, sur la Liste Officielle des noms génériques en Zoologie;

(3) de placer le nom spécifique *verna* Fallén, 1826, comme publié dans le binôme *Tingis verna* (nom spécifique de l'espèce-type de *Campylosteira* Fieber, 1844) sur la Liste Officielle des noms spécifiques en Zoologie.

L'auteur exprime ses vifs remerciements à Mr. Roy Danielsson (Institut de Zoologie de Lund) pour la communication des types de *C. verna,* à Mr. le Dr. A. Kaltenbach (Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Vienne) pour l'envoi des séries de

Campylosteira de cette Institution, ainsi qu'aux nombreux Correspondants et Conservateurs de Muséums qui lui ont adressé un précieux matériel de *Campylosteira.*

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BAEOCERA ERICHSON, 1845 (COLEOPTERA, SCAPHIDIIDAE) REQUEST FOR THE DESIGNATION OF TYPE-SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH THE INTENTION OF ITS AUTHOR. Z.N.(S.) 2194.

By Ivan Löbl *(Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland)*

Erichson (1845) erected the genus *Baeocera* for a North American species that he identified as *Scaphidium concolor* Fabricius, 1801, and for a related unnamed species from Mexico. The genus *Cyparium* Erichson, based on a Mexican species, *Cyparium palliatum* Erichson, was described in the same paper, above *Baeocera*. He compared *Baeocera* with *Scaphisoma* Leach and characterized it by "Antennae capillares, articulis 3. - 8. subaequalibus, ultimus tribus crassioribus ...", *Cyparium* was held to be related to *Scaphidium* Olivier in having "Antennae clavatae, clava 5 articulata, continua ...". Since then, numerous New and Old World species have been recognized and placed in both genera which exhibit many good distinguishing characters, those noted by Erichson and others besides, permitting their separation even without use of magnification. Both genera are placed in different tribes and were never confused by later students.

2. Achard (1920) studied the type-specimen of *Scaphidium concolor* F., then preserved in the Bosc collection (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris), but now lost or untraceable, and stated its identity with *Cyparium flavipes* Le Conte. This Nearctic species is congeneric with C. *palliatum* Erichson, the type-species of *Cyparium* by monotypy. He proposed a new name *falsata* for the species described as *Baeocera concolor* by Erichson (1845) and Casey (1893) and introduced into the keys by Casey (1900) and Blatchley (1910). Thus Achard showed that *Baeocera* was based on a misidentified type-species and for that reason reference to the Commission is now necessary. Achard (1924) and ensuing authors until 1967 continued to use *Baeocera* and *Cyparium* for the two distinct genera, in harmony with Erichson's intention.

3. *Baeocera falsata* Achard, as described by Casey as *Baeocera concolor* and then by Cornell as *Eubaeocera youngi* (Löbl, 1976) is a rather common and widely expanded Nearctic species. It agrees with the characters noted for *Baeocera* by Erichson and it might be the species named by Erichson *concolor*. The single original specimen of Erichson's *"concolor"* is preserved in the Zoologisches Museum, Berlin but is a female in very poor condition so that I could not settle its true identity.

4. Cornell (1967) designated a lectotype for *Cyparium flavipes* Le Conte and selected this lectotype as neotype of *Scaphidium concolor* Fabricius; he assumed that *Baeocera* is

restricted to *concolor* and introduced the new genus *Eubaeocera*, with type-species *Baeocera abdominalis* Casey, for *Baeocera* of workers later than Erichson. Cornell placed in *Eubaeocera* all Nearctic species described in *Baeocera* and added several new ones, except *falsata* which seems to be for him an unavailable name. About Achard's action he said "For unknown reasons he then renamed *B. concolor* (F.) as *Baeocera falsata* Achard". although Achard had clearly said that he was renaming *conolor* Erichson *non* Fabricius. During the following years I have transferred the Palaearctic and Oriental *Baeocera* species to *Eubaeocera* and described 35 new ones in this genus.

5. Recent studies (Löbl, 1977) have proved that *Sciatrophes latens* Blackburn from Australia, which is poorly represented in collections, and which is type-species of the little known genus *Sciatrophes* Blackburn, 1903, is congeneric with *Baeocera abdominalis* Casey. Thus *Sciatrophes* Blackburn has to be regarded as a senior subjective synonym of *Eubaeocera* Cornell.

6. *Baeocera* is a long familiar name denoting a large and widely represented genus. With regard to the (under the Code) incorrect action of Cornell and because I believe that the name *Baeocera* should be conserved in its original sense for the stability and uniformity of the nomenclature of the group, the Commission is asked to take the following actions:-

(a) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Baeocera* Erichson, 1845, hitherto made and to designate *Baeocera falsata* Achard, 1920, to be the type-species of that genus;

(b) to place the generic name *Baeocera* Erichson, 1845 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (a) above, *Baeocera falsata* Achard, 1920, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(c) to place the specific name *falsata* Achard, 1920, as published in the binomen *Baeocera falsata* (specific name of type-species of *Baeocera* Erichson, 1845) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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SIMIA SYNDACTYLA RAFFLES, 1821 (MAMMALIA: HYLOBATIDAE); PROPOSAL TO GIVE THIS NAME PRECEDENCE OVER *SIMIA GIBBON* C. MILLER, 1779. Z.N.(S.) 2195.

By Colin P. Groves *(Department of Prehistory and Anthropology, Australian National University, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, Australia)*

In 1821 Sir Stamford Raffles *(Trans. Linn. Soc. London, vol.* 13: 241) described as *Simia syndactyla* a new species of gibbon-like ape, the Siamang, from Sumatra. Under this specific name the siamang is universally known today, whether as a species of the genus *Hylobates* or as representative of a distinct genus *Symphalangus* Gloger, 1841.

2. The same species had, however, been previously described in 1779 by C. Miller ('Extract from several letters from Mr. Charles Miller (son of the late botanic gardener) now settled at Fort Marlbro' near Bencoolen; giving some account of that place, of the interior parts of Sumatra, and of a neighbouring island never known to have been visited by any European'. *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.* vol. 68: 161-179, for 1778); he identified it as *Simia gibbon* Buffon, and gave a brief description of it, from which it is perfectly clear that the Siamang is meant. This was the first time Buffon's vernacular name 'gibbon' - not in fact applied to a siamang! - had been given a binominal form.

3. Since its description, the name *gibbon* has been used as a valid name only once: by Matschie, 1898 (Die unterscheidenden Merkmale der *Hylobates* Arten. *S.B.Ges.naturf.Fr.Berlin,* 1898: 209-212), in the combination *Hylobates gibbon.* All other authors, without exception as far as can be discovered, use Raffle's name *syndactylus.*

4. Although therefore Miller's name *gibbon* is an unused senior synonym and not likely to be brought out and dusted off, there are a few individuals who enjoy playing the nomenclature game for its own sake and resurrecting old names, to the dismay of their colleagues; therefore, in the interests of stability, the International Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the name *Simia syndactyla* Raffles, 1821 is to be given precedence over *Simia gibbon* C. Miller, 1779 by any zoologist who considers that both names denote the same species-group taxon;

(2) to place the species name *syndactyla* Raffles, 1821, as published in the binomen *Simia syndactyla,* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with an

endorsement that it is to be given precedence over *Simia gibbon* C. Miller, 1779 by any zoologist who believes that both names denote the same species-group taxon;

(3) to place the specific name *gibbon* C. Miller, 1779, as published in the binomen *Simia gibbon*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with an endorsement that it is not to be given precedence over *Simia syndactyla* Raffles, 1821, by any zoologist who believes that both names denote the same species-group taxon.

PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *TINEA BJERKANDRELLA* THUNBERG, 1784 AND *PHALAENA (NOCTUA) CARDUI* HUBNER, 1790, BY SUPPRESSION OF *PHALAENA (TORTRIX) CARDUI* STRÖM, 1783 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 2204

By I.W.B. Nye *(British Museum (Natural History), London),* O. Karsholt *(Skibinge, Praestø, Denmark)* and E.S. Nielsen *(Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark)*

1. The purpose of this application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress *Phalaena cardui* Ström, 1783 - GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE, so that two names *Tebenna bjerkandrella* (Thunberg, 1784) - GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE, and *Schinia cardui* (Hübner, 1790) - NOCTUIDAE, may continue in general current use.

2. The species-group name *cardui* as established in the combination *Phalaena (Tortrix) cardui* Ström, 1783, *Nye Saml. K. dansk. Vid. Selsk. Skr.*, vol. 2: 87, was subsequently used, so far as we can ascertain, as a valid name only by Wallengren, 1881, *Forh. Vidensk-Selsk. Christ.*, 1880(2): 18, and in a distribution list of Norwegian Lepidoptera, by Schøyen, 1893, *Forh. Vidensk-Selsk. Christ.*, 1893 (13): 38. In a recent work (Nye, 1975, *Generic Names Moths World*, vol. 1: 302) it was stated that *Phalaena cardui* Ström had remained unused for over 150 years and that the original description did not really fit any species. It is now known, however, that *cardui* Ström was last used 82 years ago, and although there are no known types of this nominal species (Ström did not maintain a collection - Henriksen, 1922, *Ent. Meddr.* vol. 15: 75), there is little doubt that Wallengren's (op. cit.) interpretation of this species as a senior subjective synonym of *Tinea bjerkandrella* Thunberg, 1784, was correct. Thus the latter, in general current use as *Tebenna bjerkandrella* (Thunberg, 1784) is a junior subjective synonym of the unused *Phalaena cardui* Ström, 1783.

3. The species-group name *bjerkandrella* as published in the combination *Tinea bjerkandrella* Thunberg, 1784, *D.D. Dissertatio Entomologica sistens Insecta Svecica* (1): 24, fig., has been the only name in use throughout this century for a small moth with a widespread distribution in the Palaearctic, Ethiopian and Oriental regions. It is the type-species of *Tebenna* Billberg, 1820. and has also been used as a valid name, when placed in *Chloreutis* Hübner, [1825] or *Porpe* Hübner, [1825] in many works including the following:

Benander, 1965, *Opusc. ent.* vol. 30: 8.
Bradley, 1965, *Ruwenzori Exped.* 1952, vol. 2(12): 104.
Clarke, 1971, *Smithson. Contr. Knowl., vol.* 56: 167.

Esaki et al., 1957, *Icones Heterocerorum Japonicorum in coloribus naturalibus*, vol. 1: 32.
Hrubý, 1964, *Prodomus Lepid. Slovenska:* 261.
Kloet & Hincks, 1972, *Handbk Ident. Br. Insects*, vol. 11(2): 12.
Kodama, 1961, *Publ. ent. Lab. Coll. Agric. Univ. Osaka*, vol. 6: 39.
Osthelder, 1951, *Mitt. münch. ent. Ges.*, vol. 41: 118.
Toll, 1956, *Klucze Oznacz. Owad. Pol.*, vol. 27(39): 29.
Watson & Whalley, 1975, *Dictionary of Butterflies and Moths in Color:* 286.

4. The species-group name *cardui* as established in the combination *Phalaena (Noctua) cardui* Hübner, 1790, *Beitr. Gesch. Schmett.*, vol. 2(4): 84, pl. 1, fig. B, is a junior primary homonym of *Phalaena (Tortrix) cardui* Ström, 1783, and therefore should not be in use. It has, however, been in general current use ever since it was established for a moth distributed in Central Europe. It is the type-species of *Melicleptria* Hübner, [1823] and has also been used as a valid name, when placed in *Heliothis* Ochsenheimer, 1816, or *Schinia* Hübner, 1818, in many works including the following:-
Bergmann, 1954, *Gross-schmett. Mitteldtl.*, vol. 4(2): 831.
Boursin, 1964, *Bull. mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon*, vol. 33: 240.
Draudt, 1935, in Seitz, *Gross-Schmett. Erde*, vol. 3(Suppl.): 200.
Dufay, 1975, *Entomops*, vol. 5(37): 164.
Forster & Wohlfahrt, 1971, *Schmett. Mitteleur.*, vol. 4: 224.
Hartig & Heinicke, 1973, *Entomologica*, vol. 9: 207.
Hering, 1932, *Tierwelt Mitteleur.* Suppl. 1 (Schmetterlinge): 465.
Hrubý, 1964, *Prodromus Lepid. Slovenska:* 743.
Kratochvíl, 1959, *Klíč Zvířeny ČSR*, vol. 3: 800.
Rondou, 1933, *Annls Soc. ent. Fr.*, vol. 102: 306.

5. If *Phalaena cardui* Ström is suppressed both for priority and for homonymy, then *T. bjerkandrella* can remain as a valid name, and *Phalaena cardui* Hübner will no longer be a junior primary homonym and can therefore also continue in general current use. If *P. cardui* Ström is not suppressed, then Ström's unused name will replace *T. bjerkandrella*, and *P. cardui* will have to be replaced by its only nomenclaturally available synonym, established as *Heliothis cardui purpurata* Staudinger, 1901.

6. Under the Code, Article 23(a-b) we consider that the application of the Law of Priority would disturb stability and accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) (a) to use its plenary powers to suppress the species-group name *cardui* Ström, 1783, as published in the combination *Phalaena (Tortrix) cardui* for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy, and having done so,

(b) to place this name, as having been so suppressed, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(2) to place the species-group name *bjerkandrella* Thunberg, 1784, as published in the combination *Tinea bjerkandrella*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the species-group name *cardui* Hübner, 1790, as published in the combination *Phalaena (Noctua) cardui*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

MORPHIDAE (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA); A REQUEST FOR REVISION OF THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 2201.

By Charles F. Cowan *(4, Thornfield Terrace, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria, LA11 7DR, England)*

MORPHIDAE Westwood, [1851] is name number 225 on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*. It was so placed in 1958 by Direction 99 in consequence of Opinion 137 having ruled that *Papilio achilles* Linnaeus should be the type-species of the genus *Morpho* Fabricius, 1808 and having placed those two names on their respective *Official Lists*. It was not the subject of any controversy, nor were any rival names suppressed and placed on the *Official Index*.

2. Unfortunately, for two separate reasons - an oversight and a subsequent change in the Code - Westwood should not be cited as the earliest proposer of this well-known name. His proposal, published on 14th January 1851 and correctly referenced in the *Official List*, was "in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2): p.332". Westwood was continuing that work after Doubleday's death on 14th December 1849. But Doubleday had already published the name at the headings of plates 56-58 of the same work, on or before 3rd August 1849 (partition and dating were detailed by Hemming, 1941, plates 56-58 being dealt with on page 409). The type-genus *Morpho* was not mentioned on those plates, but Doubleday's concept of the family MORPHIDAE was clear from his still earlier publication of the name.

3. Doubleday's first publication of MORPHIDAE was back in 1844, *List Specs. Lepid. Ins. Coll. Br. Mus.* 1: 115-116, where he included *Morpho* and (p.116) its type-species *M. achilles* Linnaeus. This perfectly valid publication of the name was unfortunately overlooked by Direction 99, which is thus at fault.

4. Direction 99 *(Opin. Decl. I.C.Z.N.* 1 (F10): 161-174) also mentioned a still earlier publication (p.169, central Note in small type), that of MORPHIDES Boisduval, 1836, which was disregarded as it was in the French vernacular. That view was then correct, but Article 11(e) (iii) now admits such a family-group name if published before 1900 and subsequently latinised, and "generally accepted . . as dating from its first publication in vernacular form". Doubleday, 1844 did not explicitly so accept it, but that he did so is indubitable, for "Boisd. *Spec. Gen.* i" (i.e. Boisduval, 1836) is frequently cited for specific names in his *List* (e.g. for all six species on p. 21); but he gave no author/dates for any generic or family-group names. Nor have lepidopterists at any time since cited authors for these names, except perhaps in a few recent works; although the unattributed MORPHIDAE has been in universal use. The only attributed citations have, in fact, been of MORPHIDES

Boisduval, 1836, in the well known *Nomenclators* of Agassiz, 1846 (Lepidoptera), 1847 (Index universalis, 4°) and 1848 *(idem,* 8°), and of Scudder, 1882. Neither of these lists any other variant, and it is clear that both regarded Boisduval as undisputed author. Since his application of the name may be queried, the next paragraph dwells on that aspect.

5. Boisduval, 1836 (pp. 73-154) gave a comprehensive historical review of the methods of classification of Lepidoptera adopted by each author from Linné, (1735-) 1758-1767, and Fabricius, 1775-1807, onwards. He then (pp. 155-169) set out his own new classification, introducing six new family groups and giving diagnosis for each. His names for these were in the French vernacular, and "MORPHIDES" with its adequate diagnosis appeared on page 166. The remaining pages (171-690) dealt with his first two families, and subsequent volumes failed to appear. His 24 plates at the end showed early stages, and adult insects mostly figured for the first time, not typical taxa. The name MORPHIDES was applied in the latter context in the legend on plate 4. Thus Boisduval's concept of *Morpho* as typifying the family can be deduced only from his diagnosis and his historical introduction. The former fits the type. In the introduction the genus is mentioned on pages 80, 97 and 118. On page 80 Boisduval, discussing the genera of Fabricius, 1807, correctly lists *Morpho,* with *M. achilles* the first of the included species. Pages 97 and 118 set out the last two classifications of Latreille; first giving the genera alone and then listing Latreille's "Types", of which two *(menelaus, phidippus)* are shown for *Morpho,* thereby indicating that Latreille had merged *Amathusia* Fabricius, 1807 (which is typified by *phidippus)* into *Morpho.* That Boisduval preferred to split rather than merge *Morpho* can be inferred by his plates 4 and 12, where he erected a new genus *Discophora* for species formerly included in *Morpho.* There is, in short, nothing here to indicate that Boisduval misidentified the type-genus of his MORPHIDES, and that name in latinised form can be accepted under Article 65(a). Direction 99 itself tacitly took this view, making the sole grounds for disregarding the name Boisduval's use of the vernacular.

6. It was said above (paragraph 4, *ad fin*) that no other variant of this name had been listed. However, Agassiz ((1847: 239 and 1848: 689) deliberately proposed his own emendation MORPHOIDAE, which, under Articles 19 and 33 (a) (i), means that MORPHOIDAE Boisduval, 1836 is technically the valid name; Doubleday, 1844 not having explicitly emended Boisduval. This name, which has very rarely recurred and never with its original date, must be dealt with.

7. The following names are thus at present in conflict;
MORPHIDES Boisduval, 1836
MORPHOIDAE Boisduval, 1836 ("MORPHIDES", emend. Agassiz, 1847)

MORPHIDAE Doubleday, 1844
MORPHIDAE Westwood, [1851] *(Official List,* name no. 225)

If the International Commission can now rule that the first of these names, latinised automatically under Article 11(e) (iii) into the universally accepted spelling MORPHIDAE, be valid, substituting its reference for that of the fourth name on the *Official List,* use of the plenary powers will not be required. The second name will then be an unjustified emendation, and subsequent usages such as the third and fourth can be ignored.

8. The International Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to rule that the family-group name MORPHIDAE (correction of MORPHIDES) Boisduval, 1836 (in Roret, Suites à Buffon) *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gen. Lepid.* 1: 166, be considered available;

(2) to substitute in the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* against Name Number 225 the name MORPHIDAE Boisduval, 1836 for the existing name MORPHIDAE Westwood, [1851] ; with type-genus unaltered.

(3) to place on the *Official Index of rejected and invalid Family-group Names in Zoology* the family-group name MORPHOIDES Agassiz, 1847 *(Nomenclator zoologicus, Index universalis,* 4° edn.: 239), an unjustified emendation of MORPHIDES Boisduval, 1836.

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———— 1848. *idem, Index universalis.* X, 1135 pp. 8°. Soloduri.

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DOUBLEDAY, E. 1844. *List Specs. Lepid. Ins. Coll. Br. Mus.* 1. v, 150 pp. 12°. London.

HEMMING, F. 1941. The Dates of Publication of the several Portions of Doubleday (E.) *Genera of diurnal Lepidoptera* and of the continuation thereof by Westwood (J.O.) *J. Soc. Biblphy nat. Hist.* 1(11), 335-411, 4pp., figs.

PECTINARIA LAMARCK, 1818 (POLYCHAETA), AND THE SPECIFIC NAMES *P. BELGICA* (PALLAS, 1766) AND *P. KORENI* (MALMGREN, 1866) TO BE VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2202.

By Claus Nielsen *(Marine Biological Laboratory, DK-3000 Helsingør, Denmark)*, Jørgen B. Kirkegaard and Henning Lemche *(Zoologisk Museum, Universitetsparken 15, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark)*.

The present application aims at stabilizing in their accustomed senses the generic and specific names *Pectinaria belgica* (Pallas, 1766) and *Pectinaria (Lagis) koreni* (Malmgren, 1866), i.e. as used for example by Malmgren (1866, pp. 356, 360), Fauvel (1927, pp. 220, 221) and Hartmann-Schröder (1971, pp. 444, 446).

2. Lucas & Holthuis (1975) called attention to legal errors in the use of all the names used above, rejecting them in favour of two name combinations in which all components have remained unused since their publication more than 150 years ago. Moreover, both cover one and the same species, leaving the other species without a name. As the two names cited by us above have been in completely stable use for over a century and are well known not only to polychaete specialists but also to marine biologists in general, we feel that such a change will cause serious confusion. In our opinion this is clearly an example which should be treated in accordance with the fourth paragraph in the preamble of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, which reads: "When stability of nomenclature is threatened in an individual case, the strict application of the Code may under specified conditions be suspended by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature".

3. Our thanks are due to Dr. Charlotte Holmquist, Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, for placing Malmgren's material of the two species at our disposal and to Dr. Mary E. Petersen, Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen, for help with many important details of this paper.

4. Pallas (1766, p. 117) established the species *Nereis cylindraria*, and divided it into two varieties, viz, the South African *N. c. capensis* (p.118) and *N.c. belgica* (p. 122), the latter based on abundant, fresh material washed up on the sandy Dutch coast. According to our present rules, one of the two varieties should have been called *cylindraria*, and Lucas & Holthuis (1975, p. 89) chose *belgica* as the nominate subspecies.

5. Pennant (1777, p. 148) described *Sabella tubiformis* and included a reference to *Nereis cylindraria belgica* Pallas.

6. Sowerby (1805, p. 107) described *Nereis pectinata* "found on the Sandwich and other shores". Sandwich Bay (north of Dover)

is an open bay with extensive sand flats.

7. Lamarck (1812, p. 96) used the vernacular "Pectinaire" as a generic name, but it is invalid both because it is not in Latin and because it is a nomen nudum. Nevertheless, "*Pectinaria* Lamarck, 1812" was considered the oldest available name until Hartman (1959).

8. Leach (1816, p. 452) established the genus *Cistena*, type by monotypy *Cistena Pallassii* Leach, 1816, and placed *Nereis cylindraria belgica* as a synonym, as indicated by the reference to Pallas, 1766, pl. 9, fig. 3, and stated "inhabits the sandy shores of Britain".

9. Lamarck (1818, p. 348) was the first to give the name *Pectinaria* in the correct Latin spelling, and referred to that genus two species, *belgica* and *capensis*, both of which are thus equally eligible as type of the genus.

10. Savigny (1820, p. 88) described the new genus *Amphictene*, under which he distinguished two tribes "Amphictenae Cistenae" (p. 89) and "Amphictenae simplices" (p. 90); it is evident that these two taxa are groups of species (i.e. subgenera) and not family groups.

11. Quatrefages (1865, p. 327) created the family-group name PECTINAREA based on the generic name *Pectinaria* (corrected to PECTINARIIDAE only as late as Hartman, 1941).

12. In the same year, Johnston (1865, p. 243) created the family-group name AMPHICTENEA for a group of terebellids. (The correct form AMPHICTENIDAE was introduced two years later by Malmgren, 1867, p. 212). This name was used by almost all authors until Hartman (1941).

13. Malmgren (1866) recorded "*Pectinaria belgica* (Pallas)" (p.. 356) and described *Lagis koreni* n.g., n.sp. (p. 360). His descriptions were immediately accepted, and the two said combinations of names have been in completely stable use ever since (the latter often given as "*Pectinaria (Lagis) koreni*"). Evidently, Malmgren's description of *Lagis koreni* refers to the sand-bottom species described by all the above-mentioned authors and the description of *Pectinaria belgica* covers the mud-bottom species not described until that time; this created the confusion now to be remedied. (We are aware that both species occur on almost all types of soft bottoms, but for convenience we are using the preferred habitats to indicate the two species.)

14. Hartman (1941, p. 325) reintroduced the family name PECTINARIIDAE and has been followed by almost all authors since then.

15. Hartman (1959, p. 479) rejected the authorship of Lamarck, 1812 and referred *Pectinaria* to "Savigny, 1818" (instead of Lamarck, 1818, because she considered Savigny to be the author of that part of Lamarck's work). The synonym *Cistena* Leach, 1816, which thus became the senior one, was mentioned but not used.

16. Lucas & Holthuis (1975, p. 85) showed that the generic name *Pectinaria* Lamarck, 1818 is a junior synonym of *Cistena* Leach, 1816, but the latter name has not been used as a valid name since its introduction more than 160 years ago. They selected the specimen figured by Pallas (1766, pl. 9, fig. 4) as the lectotype for *Nereis cylindraria belgica* Pallas, 1766, for *Sabella tubiformis* Pennant, 1777, and for *Cistena Pallassii* Leach, 1816. Further (p. 89) they chose *Nereis cylindraria* var. *belgica* Pallas, 1766, as the nominate subspecies, thereby invalidating *belgica* in favour of *cylindraria,* a name known only to specialists - and only from the lists of synonyms. Finally they showed that *Nereis cylindraria belgica* must have been the sand-bottom species. As a result of this, Lucas & Holthuis proposed to give the sand-bottom species the name *Cistena cylindraria* (Pallas, 1766) and to call the mud-bottom species *Cistena pectinata* (Sowerby, 1805).

17. We strongly object to most of these conclusions. First, we see no advantage whatsoever in substituting such long established and widely known names by some that have remained completely unused for more than 160 years. Such changes cause a lot of confusion. Secondly, the reasoning leading to the said proposals is open to strong criticism.

18. The historical introduction just given shows that all nominal species described before 1866 in all probability refer to the sand-bottom species. *Nereis pectinata* Sowerby, 1805, is no exception, even though Lucas & Holthuis (p. 88) write "Sowerby stated that this species possesses 14 pairs of parapodia bearing golden setae. As the first three seta-bearing parapodia in *C. belgica* auctt. are small, they may [sic!]have been overlooked by Sowerby so that his material actually had 17 pairs of such parapodia, agreeing with *C. belgica* auctt. In *C. belgica* (Pallas) the number is 15". We leave it to the Commission to judge whether this is an argument justifying the conclusion "Therefore the species known as *Pectinaria* (or *Cistena)* [sic!] *belgica* auctt., correctly should be named *Cistena pectinata* (Sowerby)". We note in passing that the alleged earlier use of the combination *Cistena pectinata* does not exist - as seen from Lucas &Holthuis (op. cit., 89) where the authors cite the name as "n. comb."

19. Sowerby got his material of *pectinata* from several shores in Britain, and the minimum number of his syntypes (it was not customary to select a holotype) must have been three, though the text implies a much larger number (p. 108: "the cases are oftener found without the animal than with it"). If just one of the specimens seen by Sowerby happened to be of the sand-bottom species, which is the more likely species to find washed ashore, the name *pectinata* denotes a mixture of species and its meaning must be clarified before it can be used as a valid name. In order to avoid further controversy on this point, we hereby state that it is close to impossible that the sand-bottom species was not represented in

Sowerby's original material (not now accessible) and we therefore restrict the name to cover the sand-bottom species.

20. Under the Rules, therefore, the situation is that *Cistena cylindraria* (Pallas, 1766) is the name for the sand-bottom species hitherto called *Pectinaria (Lagis) koreni* (Malmgren, 1866) and no name exists for the mud-bottom species hitherto called *Pectinaria belgica* (Pallas, 1766).

21. The generic name *Pectinaria* was based on the sand-bottom species (plus the South African species capensis); trouble arose when Malmgren (1866) misidentified *belgica.*

22. The names *Pectinaria belgica* (Pallas, 1766) and *P. koreni* (Malmgren, 1866) have been in stable use among specialists as well as in marine biological literature and in zoology textbooks for more than a century. The whole case should be a most clear-cut one for the use of the Plenary Powers for the preservation of very stable and well-known names.

23. We therefore ask the Commission to stabilize the current use of the two names by validating the (unfortunate) transfer by Malmgren (1866) of the species name *belgica* Pallas, 1766, to the mud-bottom species (for neotype, see Appendix), setting aside all earlier material and evidence, and by accepting *koreni* Malmgren, 1866, as the valid name for the sand-bottom species (lectotype, see Appendix). We then further ask the Commission to accept the species *belgica* in the validated sense as the type-species of *Pectinaria* Lamarck, 1818.

24. We want to make clear that this will mean that all known references to *Pectinaria belgica* and its several synonyms given before Malmgren (1866) refer to the sand-bottom species, which - as hitherto - should be called *P. koreni.*

25. The family-group names do not offer serious problems. As mentioned above, the alleged family-group name Amphictenea Savigny, 1820, is in fact a name for a group of species of no concern at the higher levels. PECTINAREA Quatrefages, 1865, and AMPHICTENEA Johnston, 1865, are equally old. The latter name, corrected to AMPHICTENIDAE by Malmgren (1867) was in general use until Hartman (1941) changed over to PECTINARIIDAE. She has been followed by almost all subsequent authors. *Pectinaria* is by far the better known generic name, and we therefore find it reasonable to give preference to the name PECTINARIIDAE.

26. The Commission is therefore asked:

(1) Under the Plenary Powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy

(A) the specific names:

(a) *cylindraria* Pallas, 1766, as published in the combination *Nereis cylindraria;*

(b) *tubiformis* Pennant, 1777, as published in the combination *Sabella tubiformis;*

(c) *pectinata* Sowerby, 1805, as published in the combination *Nereis pectinata;*
(d) *pallassii* Leach, 1816, as published in the combination *Cistena Pallassii.*
(B) the generic name *Cistena* Leach, 1816, type by monotypy *Cistena Pallassii.*

(2) To place on the respective Official Lists:
(A) the specific names.
(a) *belgica* Pallas, 1766, as published in the combination *Nereis cylindraria belgica,* as defined by the neotype designated herein;
(b) *koreni* Malmgren, 1866, as published in the combination *Lagis koreni.*
(B) the generic name *Pectinaria* Lamarck, 1818, type species by subsequent designation by Malmgren (1866) *Nereis cylindraria belgica* as defined under (2) (A)(a) above.
(C) the family-group name PECTINARIIDAE Quatrefages, 1865 (correction pro PECTINAREA by Hartmen, 1941) (type-genus *Pectinaria* Lamarck, 1818).

(3) To place on the respective Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names:
(A) the specific names:
(a) *cylindraria* Pallas, 1766, as published in the combination *Nereis cylindraria* and suppressed uner (1) (A) (a) above;
(b) *tubiformis* Pennant, 1777, as published in the combination *Sabella tubiformis* and suppressed under (1) (A) (b) above:
(c) *pectinata* Sowerby, 1805, as published in the combination *Nereis pectinata* and suppressed under (1) (A) (c) above;
(d) *pallassii* Leach, 1816, as published in the combination *Cistena Pallassii* and suppressed under (1) (A) (d) above.
(B) the generic name *Cistena* Leach, 1816, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (B) above.

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APPENDIX 1: TYPE-MATERIAL

1. Neotype of *Pectinaria belgica* (Pallas, 1766).
Lucas & Holthuis (1975, pp 87-88) have been forced to use indirect evidence to identify the species on which Pallas (1766) based his description of *Nereis cylindraria belgica,* and we take this as a safe indication that no type material is traceable in the Dutch museums. The type material has most probably been lost altogether, but Lucas & Holthuis' argumentation shows that Pallas in all probability was dealing with specimens of the species now called *Pectinaria koreni* (Malmgren, 1866).
To stabilize the name *Pectinaria belgica* (Pallas, 1766) in its accustomed sense we therefore select a neotype among the specimens on which Malmgren (1866, p.357) based his description of the species. This material is kept in the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm. It is not possible to identify the specimen figured by Malmgren, but we hereby designate as the neotype the specimen labelled: "*Pectinaria belgica* Pall., Bohuslän, S. Lovén". The specimen is numbered: S.M.N.H., Section of Invertebrate Zoology, type no. 3138.

2. Lectotype of *Lagis koreni* Malmgren, 1866.
The specimens on which Malmgren (1866, p. 361) based his description of *Lagis koreni* are likewise kept in the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm. Unfortunately, Malmgren neither selected a holotype nor figured the species. Therefore we hereby select as lectotype the specimen labelled: "*Lagis koreni* Mgrn., Finmarken, Kalfjord, 50 fv. [fathoms] Göes & A.J. Mgrn." The specimen is numbered: S.M.N.H., Section of Invertebrate Zoology, type no. 3137.

APPENDIX 2.

LIST OF ZOOLOGISTS ATTENDING THE 11th EUROPEAN SYMPOSIUM ON MARINE BIOLOGY, GALWAY, IRELAND, 1976, WHO SUPPORT THE PRESENT APPLICATION.

ALDRICH, J.C., Department of Zoology, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland.
ANDERSIN, A.B., Institute of Marine Research, Box 136, SF-00121 Helsinki/Helsingfors 12, Finland.
ANKAR, S., Askö Laboratory, Box 58, S-150 13 Trosa, Sweden.

ARNTZ, W., Institut für Meereskunde an der Universität Kiel, Wischhofstr. 1, 23 Kiel 14, Fed. Rep. of Germany.
BAKKE, T., Biological Station, Espegrend, N-5065 Blomsterdalen, Norway.
BERGERARD, J., Station Biologique, 29211 Roscoff, France.
BEUKEMA, J.J., Netherlands Institute for Sea Research, P.O. Box 59, Texel, The Netherlands.
BILIO, M., Centro Ricerche Ittiologiche Di Comacchio, Fish Culture Research Institute, S.I. Val. Co, Via Mazzini 200, 44022 Comacchio (Ferrara), Italy.
BRUNEL, P., Département des sciences biologiques, Université de Montréal, P.O. Box 6128, Station 'A', Montréal, Quebec, Canada H3C 3J7.
BUHR, K.J., Institut für Meeresforschung, Am Handelshafen 12, 285 Bremerhaven, Fed. Rep. of Germany.
CABIOCH, L., Station Biologique, 29211 Roscoff, France.
CASTEL, J., Institut de Biologie Marine, Université de Bordeaux, 2 rue du Professeur Jolyet, 33120 Arcachon, France.
CEDERWALL, H., Askö Laboratory, Box 58, S-150 13 Trosa, Sweden.
CHASSE, P., Université de Bretagne Occidentale, Laboratoire d'Océanographie Biologique, Faculté des Sciences, Avenue Le Gorgeu, 29283 Brest, Cedex, France.
CREUTZBERG, F., Netherlands Institute of Sea Research, P.O. Box 59, Texel, The Netherlands.
CRISP, D.J., N.E.R.C. Unit, Marine Science Laboratories, Menai Bridge, Gwynedd, North Wales.
DINNEEN, P., Zoology Department, University College, Galway, Ireland.
ELMGREN, R., Askö Laboratory, Box 58, S-150 13 Trosa, Sweden.
EMSON, R.H., Zoology Department, Kings College, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS, England.
ERWIN, D.G., Botany and Zoology Department, Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast BT9 5AB, N. Ireland.
ESSINK, K., Rijksinstituut voor Zuivering van Afvalwater, Rijksweg 133, Sappemeer, The Netherlands.
EVANS, S., Institute of Zoology, Box 561, 751 22, Uppsala, Sweden.
FALLER-FRITSCH, R., Department of Biological Sciences, University of Exeter, Hatherly Laboratories, Prince of Wales Road, Exeter EX4 4PS, England.
FLUGEL, H.J., Institut für Meereskunde, Dusternbrooker Weg 20, 23 Kiel, Fed. Rep. of Germany.
GENTIL, F., Station Biologique de Roscoff, 29211 Roscoff, France.
GEORGE, C.L., Institute of Marine Environmental Research, 67 Citadel Rd., Plymouth, Devon, England.
GIERE, O., Universität Hamburg, Zoologisches Institut, und Zoologisches Museum, 2000 Hamburg 13, Martin-Luther-King-Platz 3, Fed. Rep. of Germany.
GLAÇON, R., Institut de Biologie Maritime, 28 Avenue Foch, 62930 Wimereux, France.
GLÉMAREC, M., Université de Bretagne Occidentale, Laboratoire d'Océanographie Biologique, Faculté des Sciences, Avenue Le Gorgeu, 29283 Brest, Cedex, France.

GOSLING, E., Zoology Department, University College, Galway, Ireland.
GRASSLE, J., Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass. 02543, U.S.A.
GRASSLE, J.F., Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass. 02543, U.S.A.
deGROOT, S.J., Netherlands Inst. Fish. Invest., P.O. Box 68, Ymuiden, The Netherlands.
GUELORGET, O., Laboratoire d'Hydrobiologie Marine, Montpellier, France.
GUTERSTAM, B., Askö Laboratory, Box 58, S-150 13 Trosa, Sweden.
HAGERMAN, L. Marine Biological Laboratory, Strandpromenaden, DK-3000 Helsingør, Denmark.
HISCOCK, K., Field Studies Council, Oil Pollution Research Unit, Orielton Field Centre, Pembroke, Dyfed, United Kingdom.
HOARE, R., Department of Marine Biology, Marine Science Laboratories, Menai Bridge, Anglesey LL59 5EH, Wales.
HOLMES, J.M.C., Natural History Division, National Museum, Dublin 2, Ireland.
HOVEGAARD, P., Biological Station, Espegrend, 5065 Blomsterdalen, Norway.
JACKSON, J., The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Baltimore, U.S.A.
KANNEWORFF, E., Risby, 3100 Helsingør, Denmark.
KAUTSKY, Mrs., Askö Laboratory, Box 58, S-150 13 Trosa, Sweden.
KAUTSKY, N., Askö Laboratory, Box 58, S-150 13 Trosa, Sweden.
KNIGHT-JONES, E.W., Department of Zoology, University of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 - PP, Wales.
KNIGHT-JONES, P., Department of Zoology, University of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 - PP, Wales.
KØIE, M., Marine Biological Laboratory, DK-3000 Helsingør, Denmark.
LAGARDERE, Mrs. F., Antenne de la Station Marine d'Endoume - C.R.E.O., Allée des Tamaris, 17 La Rochelle, France.
LAGARDERE, J.P., Antenne de la Station Marine d'Endoume - C.R.E.O., Allée des Tamaris, 17 La Rochelle, France.
LASSIG, J., Institute of Marine Research, Box 136, SF-00121 Helsinki/ Helsingfors 12, Finland.
LEWIS, J.R., Wellcome Marine Laboratory, Robin Hood's Bay, N. Yorkshire, England.
LINDAHL, K., Kristineberg Marine Biol. Station, S-450 34 Fiskebäckskil, Sweden.
MICHEL, P., Laboratoire d'Hydrobiologie Marine, Montpellier, France.
MOORE, P.G., University Marine Biological Station, Millport, Isle of Cumbrae, KA28 OEG, Scotland.
MULDER, M., Netherlands Institute for Sea Research, Bova, P.O. Box 59, Texel, Netherlands.
MURKEN, J., Institut für Meeresforschung, Am Handelshafen 12, 285 Bremerhaven, Fed. Rep. of Germany.
NICHOLS, F.H., Office of Marine Geology, U.S. Geological Survey, 345, Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, California 94025, U.S.A.
NICOLAIDOU, A., Department of Marine Biology, Marine Sc. Lab., Menai Bridge, Anglesey LL59 5EH, Wales.
NICOLAISEN, W., Marine Biological Laboratory, Strandpromenaden, 3000 Helsingør, Denmark.

NOODT, W., Zoologisches Institut der Universität, D23 Kiel, Hegewischstrasse 3, Fed. Rep. of Germany.
O'REGAN, D., Department of Zoology, Univeristy College, Galway, Ireland.
PABST, B., Zoologisches Museum der Universität Zurich, Künstlerg. 16, CH-8006 Zürich, Switzerland.
PARKER, M., Department of Agriculture & Fisheries, Fisheries Division, 3 Cathal Brugha St., Dublin 1, Ireland.
PARTRIDGE, K., Shellfish Research Laboratory, Carna, Co. Galway, Ireland.
PEARSON, T.H., Dunstaffnage Marine Research Laboratory, P.O. Box No. 3, Oban, Argyll, PA34 4AD, Scotland.
PLANTE, R., Station Marine d'Endoume, Rue de la Batterie des Lions, 13007 Marseille, France.
RACHOR, E., Institut für Meeresforschung, Am Handelshafen 12, D-2850 Bremerhaven, Fed. Rep. of Germany.
REES, E.I.S., Marine Science Laboratories, Menai Bridge, Gwynedd, Wales.
REES, H.L., I.C.I. Ltd., Brixham Laboratory, Freshwater Quarry, Overgang, Brixham, Devon, England.
REISE, K., II. Zoologisches Institut, Berliner Str. 28. D-34 Göttingen, Fed. Rep. of Germany.
RETIERE, C., Laboratoire Maritime, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 35800 Dinard, France.
RIBI, G., 8006 Zürich, Nordstrasse 7, Switzerland.
RICHARDSON, M.G., Bannamin, Bridge End, Burra Isle, Shetland.
RUMOHR, H., Institut für Meereskunde, D-23 Kiel, Düsternbrooker Weg. 20, Fed. Rep. of Germany.
SCHELTEMA, R.S., Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02543.
SISULA, H., Zoological Station, SF-10850 Tvärminne, Finland.
SMOL-KOCHANEK, N., State University of Ghent, Laboratorium voor Morfologie en Systematiek der Dieren, Ledeganckstraat, 35, 9000 Ghent, Belgium.
TALLMARK, B., Institute of Zoology, Uppsala University, Box 256, S-75122, Sweden.
TYLER, P.A., Department of Oceanography, University College of Swansea, Swansea, South Wales.
TYNDALL, P., Zoology Department, University College, Galway, Ireland.
VAHL, O., Institute of Biology and Geology, University of Tromso, P.O. Box 790, N-9001 Tromsø, Norway.
WALKER, A.J.M., Marine Science Laboratories, Menai Bridge, Anglesey, Wales.
WARWICK, R.M., I.M.E.R., 67 Citadel Road, Plymouth, PL1 3DH, England.
WEBB, J.E., Department of Zoology, Westfield College, Hampstead, London NW3 7ST, England.
WHITE, M.G., British Antarctic Survey, Madingley Road, Cambridge, England.
WITHERS, R.G., The Marine Laboratory, Ferry Road, Hayling Island, Hants. PO11 ODG, England.
de WOLF, P., Netherlands Inst. for Sea Research, P.O. Box 59, Texel, Netherlands.

WOLFF, W., Netherlands Institute for Sea Research, P.O. Box 59, Texel, Netherlands.

ZANDER, C.D., Universität Hamburg, Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, 200 Hamburg 13, Martin-Luther-King-Platz 3, Fed. Rep. of Germany.

ZIJLSTRA, J., Netherland Institute for Sea Research, Post Box 59, Texel, Netherlands.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO GIVE THE FAMILY NAME HENICOPIDAE POCOCK, 1901, PRECEDENCE OVER THE FAMILY NAME CERMATOBIIDAE HAASE, 1885 (MYRIAPODA: CHILOPODA). Z.N.(S.) 2206

By Marcus Würmli *(Traubingerstrasse 21, 8132 Tutzing, Germany)*

Abstract.- The monotypic genus *Cermatobius* Haase, 1885, was for many years considered as a link between the Scutigeromorpha and the Lithobiomorpha among Chilopoda. Re-examination of the holotype of *C. martensii*, long thought to be lost, shows that the generic name is a synonym of *Esastigmatobius* Silvestri, 1909. It follows that CERMATOBIIDAE Haase, 1885, must displace HENICOPIDAE Pocock, 1901, in widespread use for a large and widely distributed family, unless the Commission intervenes.

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its plenary powers to conserve the generally known family name HENICOPIDAE Pocock, 1901 *(Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) vol. 8: 448) for use by those zoologists who hold that it denotes the same family as CERMATOBIIDAE Haase, 1885.

2. In 1885 *(Zool. Anz.* vol. 8: 695) Haase described the family CERMATOBIIDAE based on a single genus with a single species, *Cermatobius martensii* Haase, *ibid.*, from the Lesser Sunda Island Adonara. *C. martensii* was believed by its author to be a kind of link between the Scutigeromorpha and the Lithobiomorpha. Because of this presumed phylogenetic importance, *Cermatobius, C. martensii* and CERMATOBIIDAE have been discussed in handbooks on Myriapoda (Verhoeff, 1907, *in* Bronn's *Kl. Ordn. Tierr.*, vol. 5, II, Heft 6 (Lfg. 78-79); Attems, 1927, *in* Kükenthal, *Handb. Zool.* vol. 4 (1) and in a recent article (Prunesco, 1970, *Bull. Mus. nat. Hist. nat.*, (2) vol. 41, Suppl. 2: 112-115). But all these descriptions and discussions of *Cermatobius* and CERMATOBIIDAE are based on Haase's second and fuller description *(Abh. Ber. k. Zool. - - Anthr. - Ethn. Mus. Dresden*, 1886-7, no. 5: 29-30, pl. 2, fig. 30) because the original type-specimen was thought to be missing.

3. In 1975 I had an opportunity to discover the holotype of *C. martensii* in the Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin. Although the specimen is now in poor condition and shows few specific characters, it shows clearly that *Cermatobius* is identical with *Esastigmatobius* Silvestri, 1909 *(Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agr. Portici*, vol. 4: 47) and hence that Haase's second description was wrong in the most important points. *Esastigmatobius* belongs to the family

HENICOPIDAE Pocock, 1901. Thus application of the Code would necessitate the substitution of HENICOPIDAE by CERMATOBIIDAE. But this would lead to considerable confusion and disturbance of stability and continuity of usage. The name HENICOPIDAE is well established for a large and widely distributed family. One species is common in Europe and is of biological interest for its parthenogenesis.

4. The name HENICOPIDAE has been used in literature so widely that nothing but confusion would result if the provisions of the Code were strictly applied to its case. It is used in the following practical handbooks: Brölemann, 1930, Elem. Faune Myriap. Chilop. France: 331; Verhoeff, 1934, *in* Brohmer, Ehrmann & Ulmer, *Tierw. Mitteleuropas,* Oberkl. Opistogoneata (Chilopoda), vol. 4: 106; Machado, 1952, Miriap. Portugal, Chilop., *Broteria* vol. 21: 154; Chamberlin, 1956, *Acta Univ. Lund,* Avd. 2, N. S. vol. 51 (5): 49 (key to genera); Eason, 1964, Centip. British Isles: 245; Matic, 1966, Fauna Rep. Soc. Rôm. Chilop. Anamorpha: 241; and in a biological paper, Enghoff, H., 1957, *Ent. scand.*, vol. 6: 45-46. It is also cited in works dealing with the world fauna: Verhoeff in Bronn's *Kl. Ordn. Tierr.* vol. 5, II: 238, 1907; Attems in Kükenthal's *Handb. Zool.* vol. 4: 486, 1926.

5. HENICOPIDAE Pocock, 1901, is based on *Henicops* Newport, [May]1844, *Proc. linn. Soc. London,* vol. 1, no. 20: 192 (the date is taken from Jackson, B.D., 1888, *General index to the first twenty volumes of the . . . Proceedings Nov. 1838 to June 1886 of the Linnean Society:* v-vii). The genus was established without any included species, but in [Nov]1845, *Trans. linn. Soc. London,* vol. 19: 372, Newport described the new species *H. maculatus* and transferred the species *Lithobius emarginatus* Newport, 1843, to *Henicopus.* (The date of *H. maculatus* is taken from Raphael, 1970, *Biol Jl linn. Soc. London:* 61-76.). Pocock, *op. cit.:* 451, designated *H. maculatus* as the type-species.

6. The Commission is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the family-group name HENICOPIDAE Pocock, 1901, is to be given precedence over the family-group name CERMATOBIIDAE Haase, 1885, by any zoologist who considers that *Cermatobius* Haase, 1885, and *Henicops* Newport, 1844, belong to the same family-group taxon;

(2) to place the family-group name HENICOPIDAE Pocock, 1901 (type-genus *henicops* Newport, 1844) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over CERMATOBIIDAE Haase, 1885, by any zoologist who

considers that *Henicops* and *Cermatobius* belong to the same family-group taxon;

(3) to place the family-group name CERMATOBIIDAE Haase, 1885, (type-genus *Cermatobius* Haase, 1885) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over HENICOPIDAE Pocock, 1901, by any zoologist who considers that *Henicops* and *Cermatobius* belong to the same family-group taxon;

(4) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Henicops* Newport, 1844 (gender: masculine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Pocock, 1901, *Henicops maculata* [sic] Newport, 1845;
   (b) *Cermatobius* Haase, 1885 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cermatobius martensii* Haase, 1885;

(5) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *maculatus* Newport, 1845, as published in the binomen *Henicops maculata* [sic] (specific name of type-species of *Henicops* Newport, 1844);
   (b) *martensii* Haase, 1885, as published in the binomen *Cermatobius martensii* (specific name of type-species of *Cermatobius* Haase, 1855).

ATHELGES GERSTAECKER, 1862 (CRUSTACEA, ISOPODA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION. Z.N.(S.) 2207

By John C. Markham *(Bermuda Biological Station for Research, St. George's West, 1-15, Bermuda)*

The object of this proposal is to stabilise the use of the generic name *Athelges* Gerstaecker, 1862, a name which has had almost uninterrupted use since its original publication. This involves both the suppression of an unused senior synonym and first-reviser action with respect to a generic name published simultaneously with *Athelges*.

2. The oldest available name for this genus of parasitic isopods is *Botryllofer* Dalyell, 1851: 252, pl. 67, fig. 6), based on a very brief description and a drawing of an animal "found among the residue of general marine collections" but without any specific name. Dalyell was ". . . unable to satisfy myself . . . whether it is Crustacean, and whether a Parasite". Giard (1899: 47), evidently the first to recognise the true nature of *Botryllofer*, called it a synonym of *Athelges paguri* (Rathke, 1843) *(N.A. Acad. Caes. Leop. Car.*, vol. 20 (1): 57) and this has not since been questioned. Bonnier (1900: 213, fig. 39), Giard *(loc. cit.* and 1907: 327) and Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis (1923: 108) recognised that *Botryllofer* Dalyell, 1851, had priority over *Athelges* Gerstaecker, 1862 (or "Athelgue" Hesse, 1861), of which they considered it a synonym, but they all accepted *Athelges* as the valid name for the genus in question. Since 1923 the name *Botryllofer* has not been further mentioned, while *Athelges* was generally accepted. *Botryllofer* can thus be considered an unused senior synonym. The following references establish an *a priori* case for the conservation of *Athelges* (at least three times as many could be provided):

Athelges aegyptius Codreanu, Codreanu & Pike, 1965, *Crustaceana* vol. 9: 234-242

A. bilobus Sars, Bourdon, 1967, *Bull. Acad. Soc. Lorraine Sci.* vol. 6: 282

A. bilobus Sars, Stephensen, 1948, *Danmarks Fauna* vol. 53: 129-130

A. caudata [sic]Barnard, 1955, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* vol. 43: 77-78

A. cladophorus Hesse, Stromberg, 1971, *Sarsia vol.* 47: 4

A. japonicus Shiino, 1958, *Rep. Fac. Fish. Mie Univ.* vol. 3: 69-71

A. lacertosi Pike, 1961, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (13) vol. 4: 221-223

A. lorifera Hesse, 1876, Pérez, 1934, *Arch. Zool. expér. gen.* vol. 75: 556-564

A. paguri (Rathke), Pike, 1953, *J. linn. Soc. London* vol. 42: 229-231

A. pelagosae Babić, 1912, Codreanu and others, 1965: 238

A. takanoshimensis Ishii, 1914, Shiino, 1934, *Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ.* (B) vol. 9: 227-278

A. tenuicaudis Sars, 1898, Thorson, 1946, *Medd. Danm. Fiskeri Havsund* (Ser. Plankton) vol. 4: 340.

3. Hesse (1861) established two new genera and three new species of isopods parasitic on hermit crabs, "Genre Athelgue, Nobis" (: 91, 112) containing the species "Athelgue cladophore" (: 91) and "Athelgue fullode, Nobis" (: 97) and "Genre Prosthète" (: 109, 113) containing the species "Prosthète cannelée, Nobis" (: 109). He described all these taxa and illustrated the species. Hesse, in his numerous papers, preferred to denote his species with French vernacular rather than Latin names, and although he usually subsequently provided Latin equivalents for his new names, he did so for "Athelgue" only in 1876, and never for "Prosthète". However, whereas the accents show that "Prosthète cannelée" is unmistakably French, the cases of "Athelgue cladophore" and "fullode" are less clear (especially as Hesse printed all the names in italics).

4. Gerstaecker (1862: 558) in his review of Hesse's 1861 paper was in no doubt on the matter, for he remarked: "Verf. belegt die drei Parasiten mit den französischen Namen 'Athelgue cladophore', 'Ath. fullodes' [sic] und 'Prosthète cannelée' und überlässt es also den Benutzern seiner Mittheilung, dieselben mit den etwa gleichbeteunden Benennungen *Athelges cladophorus, phyllodes* und *Prosthetus canaliculatus* in die Systematik einzuführen.". He is the author of the names in current use.

5. Stebbing, on the other hand (1893: 409) considered *Athelgue* Hesse, 1861 a Latin name: "*Athelgue* Hesse, 1861, is spoken of as *Athelges* by Fritz Müller in 1870. *Athelges* is the form generally used.". Further, Hesse himself (1876: 2) treated "Athelgue" as a Latin name in describing a new species "Athelgue lorifère - *Athelgue lorifera,* Nobis". This enhances the ambiguity surrounding the names "Athelgue", "cladophore" and "fullode" published in 1861, but it is certainly in the interests of stability that the names in current use should not be displaced. To put the matter beyond doubt, the Commission is requested to rule under its plenary powers that the names "Athelgue", "cladophore" and "fullode" as published by Hesse in 1861 are vernacular names not available under the Code ("Prosthète" and "cannelée" are clearly unavailable for that reason). Thereby *Athelges, cladophorus* and *fullodes* Gerstaecker, 1862, become available names and not unjustified emendations.

6. Bate & Westwood (1868: 242) placed "Athelgue fullode" in synonymy with *Phryxus paguri* Rathke, 1843 in *Athelges.* Similarly Sars (1898: 210) placed "Prosthète cannelée" in

synonymy with *A. paguri* and (: 211) designated the latter (invalidly) as type-species of *Athelges*. As he did not mention *A. fullodes* Gerstaecker, 1862, this cannot be construed as a subsequent designation under Article 69a (iv). As no valid type-designation for *Athelges* Gerstaecker, 1862 appears yet to have been made, I hereby designate *A. fullodes* Gerstaecker, 1862 as type-species.

7. The generic names *Athelges* and *Prosthetus* Gerstaecker, 1862, were published simultaneously and have always been regarded as synonyms. No formal first reviser action has, however, been traced, and I therefore now, acting in that capacity, designate *Athelges* Gerstaecker, 1862 as the valid name.

8. Hesse (1861: 114) proposed two new subfamilies for "Athelgue" and "Prosthète", using exactly the same names as those he had given to the genera. These names are thus clearly unavailable and have never been adopted as from Hesse's usage. The earliest available family-group name is ATHELGINAE Codreanu & Codreanu (1956: 119).

9. The fact that several Bopyrid generic names, namely *Parathelges* Bonnier, 1900, *Anathelges* Bonnier, 1900, and *Metathelges* Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis, 1923, are all derived from *Athelges* shows that the latter is well known. On the other hand the oldest available name for the genus, *Botryllofer* Dalyell, 1851, has not been adopted by any author and has never been cited in combination with a specific name.

10. The Commission is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers
  (a) to declare that the names "Athelgue", "cladophore" and "fullode" as published by Hesse in 1861 are vernacular names, not available for use in zoological nomenclature;
  (b) to suppress the generic name *Botryllofer* Dalyell, 1851, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Athelges* Gerstaecker, 1862 (gender masculine), type-species, by designation herein, *Athelges fullodes* Gerstaecker, 1862, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *paguri* Rathke, 1843, as published in the binomen *Phryxus paguri*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the family-group name ATHELGINAE Codreanu & Codreanu, 1956 (type-genus *Athelges* Gerstaecker, 1862) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) "Athelgue" Hesse, 1861, declared unavailable under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above;
(b) *Botryllofer* Dalyell, 1851, suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above;
(c) "Prosthète" Hesse, 1861, a vernacular name;

(6) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:
(a) "cladophore" Hesse, 1861, and (b) "fullode" Hesse, 1861, as published in the combinations "Athelgue cladophore" and "Athelgue fullode", declared unavailable under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above;
(b) "cannelée" Hesse, 1861, as published in the combination "Prosthète" cannelée", a vernacular name.

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(2) to place the generic name *Athelges* Gerstaecker, 1862 (gender masculine), type-species, by designation herein, *Athelges fullodes* Gerstaecker, 1862, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

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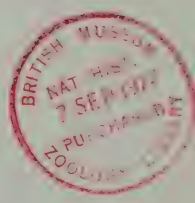
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Prof. A. WILLINK *(Instituto Miguel Lillo, S.M. de Tucuman, Argentina)* (20 February 1972) **Neotropical Hymenoptera**

Prof. B.B. ROHDENDORF *(Palaeontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow V-71, U.S.S.R.)* (21 July 1972). **Insecta; Palaeontology**

Prof. Enrico TORTONESE *(Istituto zooprofilattico, Lungo Bisagno Dalmazia 45A, 16141, Genova, Italy)* (30 September 1972) **Pisces; Echinodermata**

Prof. Per BRINCK *(Ecology Building, University of Lund, S-223 62, Lund, Sweden)* (30 September 1972) *(Vice-President)* **Arthropoda; Ecology**

Prof. Dr. Raphael ALVARADO *(Departamento de Zoologia, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Madrid, Madrid 3, Spain)* (30 September 1972) **Echinoidea; Asteroidea**

Prof. E. BINDER *(Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 1211 Geneva 6, Switzerland)* (30 September 1972). **Mollusca**

Prof. Harold E. VOKES *(University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisana 70118, U.S.A.)* (30 September 1972). **Mollusca**

Dr. L.B. HOLTHUIS *(Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands)* (30 September 1972). **Crustacea**

Dr. G. BERNARDI *(Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 45 bis rue de Buffon, 75005, Paris, France)* (30 September 1972). **Lepidoptera**

Dr. C. DUPUIS *(Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 57 rue Cuvier, 75231, Paris, Cedex 05 France)* (30 September 1972). **Heteroptera**

Dr. M. MROCZKOWSKI *(Instytut Zoologiczny, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warsaw, Poland)* (14 March 1975). **Coleoptera**

Prof. H.E. WELCH *(Department of Zoology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2 Canada)* (17 March, 1976) **Nematoda**

Prof. Dr. Otto KRAUS *(Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, 2000 Hamburg 13, Germany)* (29 September 1976) *(Councillor)* **Arachnida, Myriapoda**

Dr. W.D.L. RIDE *(C.S.I.R.O., Division of Land Use Research, P.O. Box 1666 Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601, Australia)* (29 September 1976) *(Councillor)* **Mammalia; Recent and Fossil**

Dr. Curtis W. SABROSKY *(Systematic Entomology Lab., USDA c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.20560, U.S.A.) (President)* **Diptera**

Dr. H.G. COGGER *(Australian Museum, Sydney 2000, N.S.W. Australia)* (29 September 1976) **Reptilia; E D P Methods**

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES

(a) *Date of commencement of voting.* In normal circumstances the Commission may start to vote on applications published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.* The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the Bulletin:-

(1) *Pangonia conica* Bigot, 1857: designation as type-species of *Mycteromyia* Philippi, 1865 (Insecta, Diptera, TABANIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2199.

(2) *Attelabus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Insecta, Coleoptera): request for confirmation of designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2209.

(3) *Cataphryxus* Shiino, 1936 (Crustacea, Isopoda): proposed conservation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2217.

(4) *Pennahia* Fowler, 1926 (Pisces, SCIAENIDAE): request for designation of a type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2167.

(c) The following new applications have been received since the publication of Vol. 34(2) on 31st August 1977. That marked with an asterisk involves the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b.

(1) *Dryadochalcis* de Santis, 1970 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed designation of type-species Z.N.(S.) 2229.

(2) Pelmatozoan generic names ending in - *crinites* and *-cystites:* proposed suppression. Z.N.(S.) 2230 (the late R.C. Moore per L. Bairstow).

*(3) *Pteronotus suapurensis* Thomas, 1904 (Mammalia: Chiroptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2231 (K.E. Kinman).

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

FINANCIAL HELP FOR THE COMMISSION

It is a pleasure to record that the Academies of Science of Denmark and Norway have sent donations to the Trust calculated on the I.U.B.S. formula.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION

Readers of the Bulletin will learn with regret of the death of Dr. Henning Lemche (Denmark) in his 74th year. He had been a member of the Commission since 1948. It is hoped to publish an obituary in the *Bulletin* in due course.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, SW7 5BD,
United Kingdom.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature.
September, 1977

COMMENTS ON MICROFORM AS PUBLICATION Z.N.(S.) 2182
(see vol. 33: 98-104; vol. 34: 9-10)

(1) By I.G. Sohn *(U.S. Geological Survey, c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.)*

I am opposed to including microform as a valid method of publication under Article 8 of the Code in the proposed revision. I recognise that microform is the solution in terms of initial cost and storage space in many fields of publication, but as a practising palaeontologist I do not consider it practical in identifying or comparing species.

My objections are:

(1) When describing or identifying a taxon, I usually have more than one book in front of me in order to compare diagnoses, discussions and illustrations with my specimens and with each other. The use of a microform reader would make this an awkward, if not an impossible task. Photographic enlargements of even the salient portions in a microform publication multiplied by the number of individual users will, in time, increase the cost by several magnitudes as compared to the cost of the original conventional printing.

(2) I either own or have photographic copies of the pertinent references in my field, the Ostracoda, and have found it both efficient and practical to underline or annotate text and illustrations. Furthermore, I am in the habit of writing-in key words in foreign language publications whenever I use a translator or a dictionary. This is impossible on microforms.

(3) Many biologists publish photographs in stereo-pairs, and this practice will probably increase because of the availability of scanning electron microscopes. Enlargement of the microfiche plates, such as published by the Geological Society of America in Dr Merrill's paper cannot be used with the presently available stereoscopes.

The Geological Society of America has recently not been a publisher of palaeontological matter. For many years the Society subsidised the Paleontological Society's numbers of the *Journal of Paleontology* so as to ensure the publication of palaeontological papers. According to the 1976-77 Mini Catalogue of the GSA, only nine Memoirs and 14 Special Papers containing plates that illustrate fossils were published during the decade 1967-76. This amounts to less than three papers a year, even if I misinterpreted the titles, or a few more were published and are out of print. Some authors in a symposium on Bryozoa withdrew manuscripts from the GSA because it proposed to publish the symposium in microfiche, and some of my colleagues will not submit papers with illustrations to the GSA for publication in microfiche form.

Can it be that those who advocate the validation of microform for publication under Article 8 are over-reacting to the apparent high cost of printing? After all, salaries have also increased at a considerable rate, and some grants include money to defray in whole or in part the cost of publication. It is my considered judgment that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should postpone action on this matter and exclude it from the proposed revision of the Code. Who knows what technological advances will develop during the next decade or two, when a more palatable solution may

become available?

Although the above are my own opinions, I append a list of colleagues who have read this letter and agree in principle with my position.

Jean M. Berdan	U.S. Geological Survey
Blake W. Blackwelder	U.S. Geological Survey
Richard S. Boardman	Smithsonian Institution
Fenner A. Chace	Smithsonian Institution
Alan H. Cheetham	Smithsonian Institution
Anne C. Cohen	Smithsonian Institution
G. Arthur Cooper	Smithsonian Institution
Thomas H. Cronin	U.S. Geological Survey
Richard A. Grant	Smithsonian Institution
Richard S. Hubrick	Smithsonian Institution
Ralph W. Imlay	Smithsonian Institution
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David L. Pawson	Smithsonian Institution
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Erik Thomsen	University of Aarhus, Denmark
Frank C. Whitmore Jr.	U.S. Geological Survey
Austin B. Williams	N.M.F.S. Systematics Lab., U.S.N.M.

(2) By R.W. Crosskey, W.J. Knight, L.A. Mound, K.S.O. Sattler & R.I. Vane-Wright *(Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London SW7 5BD, England)*

We should like to comment on two of the main questions concerning publication on which the Commission is seeking opinions, viz. (1) should quality of reproduction be taken into account for determining whether a work is published? and (2) should microform (including microfiche) be accepted as a legitimate method of publication?

(1) *Quality of reproduction.* It has been suggested that quality of reproduction should be a criterion for determining whether a work is published, on the grou.. s that many works that are issued by currently forbidden processes are better produced than others that satisfy the present criteria of publication but are technically poor productions.

Superficially this is an attractive suggestion since it is true that some publications are materially shoddy. But to operate a system in which *quality* of reproduction was a determinant for publication would require the continual exercise of subjective judgements. This it seems to us is undesirable, for the more objective the Code can be made the more likely it is to promote the

stability and universality of nomenclature and the more likely to command the support of all zoologists.

It is difficult to envisage how a criterion of quality could be applied in practice. How is it to be judged? Could not the same work be accepted as published by one zoologist but rejected by another? In the event of rival opinions the Commission itself might have to adjudicate, regardless of what kind of action is taken to assess quality. Any attempt to control quality by restricting the vehicles of publication, and by establishing a register of approved outlets, would almost certainly fail because it is very unlikely that worldwide approval could be obtained and because of the bureaucratic load it would impose. Scientific journals are not wholly free from partisanship.

Our view, therefore, is that the use of quality of reproduction as a criterion of publication is undesirable in principle and unworkable in practice. On these grounds we believe that the Commission should reject the criterion of 'quality'.

(2) *Microform methods of publication.* In deciding whether microform (including microfiche) processes should be accepted for purposes of publication in zoological *nomenclature* (as opposed to zoological taxonomy in general) we think that the Commission must be guided by the all-important principle stated by Mr. Melville in his article, namely that the Commission "must consider the interests of all zoologists everywhere and at all times".

It follows from this fundamental principle that the new Code must not permit methods of publication that will make nomenclatural information more accessible to some groups of zoologists than to others. Publication must continue to be in a form that is immediately usable by all kinds of zoologists (e.g. those in poor circumstances as well as those in richly-endowed institutions, those who are amateur as well as those who are professional, etc.). But the criterion of universal availability of information fails if processes of publication are allowed that depend upon specialized equipment for their interpretation. We consider, therefore, that in order to uphold its guiding principle of considering "the interests of all zoologists at all times" the Commission must not legitimize any process of publication that requires the use of ancillary apparatus. The new Code should be similar to the present Code as regards the criteria of publication, and should admit as valid processes of publication only those that are conventionally readable (i.e. by naked eye). In order to satisfy the criterion of immediate readability we consider that microform (including microfiche) should be rejected as a method of publication for nomenclatural purposes.

We recognize, of course, that microform methods might be used extensively for the dissemination of taxonomic data in general. Our argument is that *nomenclatural* actions, to be binding on other zoologists, must continue to be validated by conventional publication.

COMMENT ON PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *COTYLE* BOIE, 1826. Z.N.(S.) 2117

(see vol. 33: 192-194)

By G.F. Mees *(Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands)*

When making his application, Mr Brooke was evidently handicapped by not having been able to consult the original descriptions, which throw rather a different light on the matter.

The facts are as follows: Boie (1822: 550) established the genus *Cotile* without description or diagnosis, but with the one species *riparia*. The inclusion of a known species makes the generic name available and makes *Hirundo riparia* Linnaeus the type-species of the genus by monotypy. It is true that he has added in a footnote: "Ueber die sich den europäischen Arten der Familie anschliessenden ausländischen, siehe Cuv. Thierreich, Uebersetzung von Schinz, Thl. 1.", but this does not affect the fact that *Cotile* is based on *H. riparia* by monotypy under Article 68c of the Code.

Subsequently Boie (1826: 971) listed a genus *Cotyle* in the following words: *Cotyle: Hir. fucata* Azz. Tem. col. 161; *rupestris* Gm.; *riparia* Lin. u.a.". In this list of genera of HIRUNDINIDAE no mention is made of *Cotile* and it is quite obvious that *Cotyle* is nothing but an emendation of *Cotile* published four years earlier.

Even if one takes, against commonsense and the evidence, the extremely formalistic view that *Cotyle* is a new genus and not an emendation of *Cotile,* because Boie did not expressly state that it was an emendation, *Hirundo riparia* is still the type-species of *Cotyle* Boie, 1826, having been designated by G.R. Gray, 1855, *Cat. genera subgenera birds Brit. Mus.* : 13, with the words: "*Cotile,* 1822 et *Cotyle,* 1826, Boie. *Biblis,* Less. 1837. *Ptyonoprogne,* Reichenb. 1850. *(Hirundo riparia,* Linn.)". This designation antedates by almost forty years that made by Sharpe & Wyatt (1894: xlviii) to which Mr Brooke refers. [Editor's note. Gray expressly set out to designate type-species for genera in his 1855 catalogue. In the passage quoted, Dr Mees considers - and I concur - that he designated a type-species for "*Cotile et Cotyle*". It must be made clear, however, that his action did not cover either *Biblis* or *Ptyonoprogne* by the mere citation of those names as generic synonyms. R.V.M.]

I conclude that *Cotyle* is only an emendation of *Cotile* and therefore is a junior synonym of *Riparia*. If, however, *Cotyle* is considered a new genus, it will be a junior synonym of both *Riparia* and *Cotile*. It can in no way affect the nomenclature of the American swallow *Hirundo fucata* Temminck, as Mr Brooke thought it would. Therefore there is no case to answer and the application should be dismissed.

Finally, a few words on the meaning of the names *Cotile* and *Cotyle*. The Greek word from which *Cotyle* is derived means not only "a little cup or depression", but more generally any hollow. To me it appears pretty obvious that it refers in some way to the burrowing habits of *Riparia riparia*. This, incidentally, confirms that the name was meant for this species and its

relatives, and also that the emendation of *Cotile* to *Cotyle* was justifiable on philological grounds.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE ABOVE APPLICATION

By R.K. Brooke

Dr Mees has kindly sent me a copy of his comment on my application concerning *Cotyle* Boie, 1826, and both he and Mr Melville have elucidated various aspects of the question in correspondence. It is quite clear that *Cotyle* is a deliberate but unjustified emendation of *Cotile* Boie, 1822, and therefore must have the same type-species, *Hirundo riparia* L. This is the most obvious view to take of the two quotations from Boie that Dr Mees gives, and the quotation from Gray fully supports this. Sharpe & Wyatt's 1894 designation of *Hirundo fucata* Temminck as type-species was both unnecessary and invalid. Since there is, in fact, no nomenclatural problem, there is no cause for the Commission to consider this application further.

COMMENTS ON REQUEST FOR A DECLARATION MODIFYING ARTICLE 1 SO AS TO EXCLUDE NAMES PROPOSED FOR DOMESTICATED ANIMALS FROM ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE. Z.N.(S.) 1935.

(see vol. 27: 269-272; vol. 28: 77-78, 140; vol. 29: 108)

(1) By Colin P. Groves *(Department of Prehistory & Anthropology, The Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra A.C.T. 2600, Australia)*

The thoughtful comments evoked by my proposal (Groves, 1970) deserve an equally thoughtful reply. I cannot forbear to note, however, that of the commentators none, with the possible exception of Eisenmann, works closely with animal groups which have given rise to domesticated forms, so that they cannot be altogether expected to appreciate the full ramifications of a situation which requires some guidance on its nomenclatural procedures, but on which the present Code is silent. Among specialists on such groups, not one as far as I know is satisfied with the prevailing limbo. In my original application *(Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 27: 269-272) I quoted Bohlken and others; most recently Clutton-Brock et al. (1976) have expressed a similar dissatisfaction because they "believe that formal zoological nomenclature should be avoided in naming domestic animals" (:142). If specialists follow the lead of Clutton-Brock et al., as is likely, then we will be faced with a situation where the Code is simply flouted: not intrinsically desirable, surely, and while it may or may not lead to annoyance among these specialists it will cause endless confusion among the hordes of non-specialists who nevertheless have occasion from time to time to refer in a scientific context to domestic animals.

The case of the canary, quoted by Eisenmann (1972) is one which I had not appreciated; evidently the solution to the problem - "did Linnaeus intend

the wild or the domestic form?" - has here been resolved by that most authoritative of arbiters, Current Usage. In most cases, however, I think there is no room for doubt: Linnaeus (or someone else, in a few cases) meant the domestic animal. One must agree with Eisenmann that difficulties could be encountered involving such matters as type-species - domestic animals being all too often the types of their respective genera; on the other hand, this is more than counterbalanced by difficulties involving type-localities, and the very definition of species.

As far as spoiling the Code goes, I cannot really see much difference between my "Declaration" and Lemche's (1971) "Interpretative Declaration". His solution, to treat domestic animals as of infrasubspecific status, is not really satisfactory seeing that names given to domesticates most commonly antedate names given to their wild relatives, which under Lemche's scheme would lead to problems and hence to divergent usages - which is just what we are trying to avoid.

On a philosophical level, one cannot but agree with Holthuis and Husson (1971) that the concept of "domestic" may lead to controversies of interpretation by the very nature of the domestication process, which is evolutionary. With most of the names in question - *Canis familiaris, Equus asinus* etc. - no such controversies would arise, and these are the crucial cases where the domestic name precedes the wild one; it is in minor instances, like *Canis matris optimae* or *Asinus palestinae,* representing presumed initial stages of the given population's breeding being brought under human control, that there might be problems which would, however, be akin to ordinary taxonomic problems of the sort encountered when faced with evolutionary trees.

Holthuis & Husson's second point really throws into relief the central problem, implicit in Lemche's comment: that of formal subspecific taxonomy with all its paraphernalia of the trinominal, type-localities and so on. They suggest using the oldest name, e.g. *Felis catus,* for both wild and domestic forms of a species, with infra-subspecific forms indicated thus: *Felis catus* forma *catus,* and *F. catus* f. *silvestris* (for domestic and wild cats respectively). Now, it may be old-fashioned to suggest such a thing, but it is none the less still an acceptable, even a predominant course of action: if one were to wish to recognise subspecies of the wild cat, what would be the nominate subspecies of *Felis catus?* Whichever one supposes to have been the wild ancestor of the domestic cat, I suppose: the Egyptian form currently called *Felis silvestris libyca* (and what nomenclatural havoc that would cause!), in most people's estimation, unless Linnaeus had an Abyssinian or Persian cat in mind, in which case it would be some different wild form. And what would be the type locality? Uppsala? If one were to be completely consistent, probably according to Holthuis & Husson's scheme each domestic breed thought to have a separate wild ancestor would have to bear its own subspecific name, with a domestic and a wild infra-subspecific "forma".

The geographic variation problem is one of a number that are not answered by the commentators, but it is not even necessary to use the subspecies to find the idea of nomenclature for domestic animals faintly ridiculous. Clutton-Brock et al. (1976), quoted above, avoid trinominals throughout their work yet still oppose formal nomenclature for either the "species" Domestic Dog as a whole, or the "species" Dingo and Bloodhound separately.

Two solutions occur to me that would avoid "spoiling the Code", though neither is really satisfactory. One would be, as suggested in my original application, to treat domestic forms as hypothetical concepts (which in a way they are) and so exclude them under Article 1. The other would be to exclude them under Article 24(c), one of the Monaco Amendments, as probable hybrids: most domestic breeds are likely to have received an occasional injection of genes from wild stock in the vicinity, even if they are not the produce of subspecific or even specific crossing in the first place (see, for example, Hemmer, 1975, where it is suggested that the Alpaca may be a stable hybrid between *Lama guanicoe* and *Lama vicugna*). Either course would be open to objections, not least that both courses are based on implicit interpretations of the Code with which not everybody might agree; and I would be much happier if any exclusion were made explicit.

In the final analysis, nomenclature is supposed to be an aid to taxonomy, to assist clarity of taxonomic thought; at the moment it is only contributing to confusion of thought where domestic animals are concerned, and the sooner some way is found to remove this source of confusion, the easier it will be to get on with the job of constructing classifications which can make some claim to reflect biological reality.

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LEMCHE, H. 1971. Comment on the request to modify Art. 1 so as to exclude names proposed for domestic animals. *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* vol. 28: 140.

(2) By R.V. Melville *(Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)*

Having studied the papers in this case, I have come to the conclusion that Dr. Groves's request for the exclusion of names given to domesticates as such from the Code should be granted, but only after the extent of the problem has been more clearly defined. It is for specialists

in the groups concerned, preferably working collectively, to present to the Commission lists of available names based on domesticates so that they could be formally excluded from zoological nomenclature (where mammals are concerned, this would almost certainly entail a re-examination of Opinions 75 and 91 among others).

A further step that might be considered would be the stabilisation of certain names - for example, such Linnean names as *Felis catus* and *Canis familiaris* - by the designation of neotypes from wild populations, if it was thought that the exclusion of such names would cause too much confusion and dismay. If, on the other hand, the exclusion of such names was preferred, then measures might be considered for stabilising the names of the corresponding wild types.

If some such steps are not taken, then it seems obvious that the names in question, being available names under the Code (and in many cases already on the Official Lists), will continue to be used in various ways, not all of them conformable with the Code. There are, however, serious implications in the course I propose: for example, where a genus (such as *Canis)* includes both species named from domestic animals *(C. familiaris)* and species named from wild types, and where the type-species is that named from domestic animals, steps would have to be taken to ensure that the exclusion of the specific name did not entail also the exclusion of the generic name.

Dr. Groves's request, although couched in general terms, relates principally to mammals, and it is here that the most familiar names will be found. Fortunately the number of species involved is not very large, and it is to be hoped that mammalogists could agree on how to proceed. But the problem may be much larger than we can at present see. There may be species of aquarium fishes named on domesticated forms, for example, in addition to birds first described from tame individuals. It is such considerations as these that lead me to suggest that the Commission ought to have a better idea than it now has of the extent of the problem before altering the Code to deal with it.

We should also be clear about the subject under discussion. The Oxford English Dictionary gives under domestic "4. Of animals: living under the care of man, in or near his habitations; tame, not wild". Webster gives two definitions: under domestic "5a. living near or about the habitations of man (rats, roaches and other domestic vermin)"; and under domestic animals "any of various animals (as the horse, ox or sheep) which have been domesticated by man so as to live and breed in a tame condition". I suggest that any definition that includes vermin is too wide for our purposes, since it would be difficult to exclude epizootics and parasites which are not at all involved in the present controversy.

I therefore propose the following definition for the purposes of the present discussion: "domestic animal. Any animal of which the living conditions and breeding are controlled by man for his use or pleasure, other than individuals taken in the wild for purposes of conservation or research and their progeny".

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *LEPTOTYPHLOPS* AND *RAMPHOTYPHLOPS* Z.N.(S.) 2155.

(see vol. 33: 204-207)

By Hobart M. Smith *(Department of Environmental, Population and organismic Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309, U.S.A.)*

All of the six requests to the Commission strongly merit approval. *Leptotyphlops* is far too well entrenched in the literature now to be replaced for any reason; its inclusion on the Official List, and the concomitant suppression of *Typhlina,* with inclusion on the Official Index, are fully justified measures to conserve that name. In this context it should be pointed out that *Leptotyphlops* is the type-genus of the universally-adopted (as of now) family-name LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE, as well-entrenched as the nominal genus *Leptotyphlops*. The nomenclatural details pertaining to the family name were succinctly reviewed in 1969 *(J. Herpet.,* vol. 3: 21-22).

Although *Ramphotyphlops* has been used in this century only since 1966, its conservation is justified by the erroneous substitution for it of *Typhlina* and the subsequent confusion of nomenclature for the genus.

The requested inclusion of *nigricans* (via *Typhlops nigricans*) and *multilineatus* (via *Typhlops multilineatus*) on the Official List of Specific Names is justified on the basis of serving as the type-species of *Leptotyphlops* and *Ramphotyphlops* respectively.

The point that suppression of *Typhlina* does not leave its type-species, *Anguis septemstriatus* Schneider, devoid of a distinctive generic name, should it be regarded as generically separate from *Leptotyphlops,* is important especially in view of the sketchy knowledge of these rare snakes, and the difficulty of their study. It is highly likely that additional groups currently placed in the large genus *Leptotyphlops* will be recognized as separate genera in the future. However, the available name that would substitute for the suppressed *Typhlina* is properly spelled *Siagonodon* Peters, 1881, not *Saigonodon* as rendered in the proposal here discussed.

Of prime importance in allocation of the name *Typhlina* is, of course, its type-species. In this proposal it is pointed out that *Acontias lineatus,* which Fitzinger (1843) designated as type-species for *Typhlina,* and which designation McDowell (1974) accepted, was a *nomen nudum* in 1830, when Wagler proposed the name. I have confirmed by examination of the three pre-1830 usages of *Acontias lineatus* cited in the proposal that all leave the name as a *nomen nudum,* and I have found no other pre-1830 usages. The conclusion that *Acontias lineatus* was not available for any nomenclatural use in 1830 is thus confirmed. The name became occupied first in 1839 in a work by Schlegel *(Abbildungen Amphib.,* 1839: 39, pl. 32, figs. 32-34), and it is still recognized as a valid species, occurring on the Malay Peninsula and in the northern East Indies. McDowell accepted it as type of *Typhlina* because the name had been occupied by the time Fitzinger (1843) designated it as type of *Typhlina.* As pointed out in this proposal, Art. 68c of the 1964 Code requires

that any species designated as type of a genus by monotypy must have an available name at the time the generic name was proposed.

As noted by McDowell (1974: 20), Barbour (1912, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, vol. 44(1): 97) gives a brief history of the name *Acontias lineatus*; however, no pertinent details are revealed there that have not already been considered.

The Commission should be aware of the number of names involved in the genus recognized as *Ramphotyphlops* by Robb (1966) and as *Typhlina* by McDowell (1974). These are the only synoptic works thus far published that deal with this genus. Robb placed 24 species she regarded as valid in *Ramphotyphlops*. McDowell, in a thorough taxonomic review, referred 47 nominal species to *Typhlina* (used in the same sense as Robb's *Ramphotyphlops*), most of them previously regarded as valid, but of which he recognized but 22. Only one of these names has been used very widely - *Typhlina bramina* (Daudin), an essentially pantropical species, widely introduced by inadvertence, and notable also because of its parthenogenicity.

Although many nominal species are thus involved in the *Ramphotyphlops - Typhlina* confusion, neither name has been in use in more than the last 12 years in this century, and neither has developed a particularly large or significant literature. Stability of nomenclature in that context is therefore not a strongly compelling factor, and does not justify use of heroic measures to conserve one name in preference to the other. Therefore no reason exists not to adopt the nomenclatural procedure that does preserve the established stability of nomenclature relative to the names *Leptotyphlops* and LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE, to wit by approval of the requests presented in this proposal. The only change I suggest is that the Commission consider simultaneous conservation of the family name LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE Stejneger, 1891 (*Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, vol. 14: 501), type-genus *Leptotyphlops* Fitzinger, 1843, by inclusion of it in the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, and admitting its effective date of proposal, for purposes of the Law of Priority, as 1890 (in accordance with Art. 40b of the 1964 Code), when the name GLAUCONIIDAE was proposed by Boulenger (*Fauna Brit. India*, Rept.: 242), based upon *Glauconia* Gray, 1845, a junior synonym of *Leptotyphlops* Fitzinger, 1843.

Reply by A.F. Stimson and G.L. Underwood.

It was not our intention to involve ourselves in family-group names. Having ensured the survival of *Leptotyphlops*, we assumed that protection of LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE would follow.

If, as Professor Smith suggests, LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE can take the date 1891 (1890), then only two other family-group names need be considered. One is STENOSTOMIDAE [sic] Cope, 1886, which is invalid because the name of its type-genus, *Stenostoma* Wagler, 1824, is a junior homonym of *Stenostoma* Latreille, 1810. The other is GLAUCONIIDAE Boulenger, 1890, based on *Glauconia* Gray, 1845, a junior objective synonym of *Leptotyphlops*. Both *Glauconia* and GLAUCONIIDAE had been rejected before 1961, however, and there is no divergence of opinion or usage where LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE is concerned.

OPINION 1093
DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A NEOTYPE FOR *APIS ROTUNDATA* FABRICIUS, 1787 (INSECTA: HYMENOPTERA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, it is ruled that the type of the nominal species *Apis rotundata* Fabricius, 1787 is the neotype proposed to the Commission by Roberts, R.B., 1974, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 191.

(2) The specific name *rotundata* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the binomen *Apis rotundata*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2617.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2042

An application from Professor R.B. Roberts *(Department of Entomology, Oregon State University, USA)* for the use of the plenary powers to designate a neotype for *Apis rotundata* Fabricius, 1787 so as to conserve the current use of the name was first received on 26 March 1973. It was sent to the printer on 2 April 1973 and published on 28 June 1974 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 190-192. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the serials prescribed in the Constitution and to nine entomological serials.

The application was supported by Dr F.D. Bennett *(Commonwealth Institute for Biological Control, Trinidad)*, Professor W.E. La Berge *(Illinois Natural History Survey)*, Professor O.W. Richards *(c/o British Museum (Natural History), London)*, Professor Charles D. Michener *(University of Kansas)*, Dr R.R. Snelling *(Los Angeles County Natural History Museum)*, Dr J. van der Vecht *(Putten, Netherlands)*, Dr R.C. Plowright *(University of Toronto)*, Dr U.N. Lanham *(University of Colorado)*, Professor J.S. Moure *(University of Paraná, Brazil)*, Dr P. Nogueiro-Neto *(Sao Paulo, Brazil)*, Professor A.L. Gittins, Professor W.F. Barr, Professor G.W. Bishop, Dr L.E. o'Keeffe, Dr R.W. Portman and Dr H.W. Smith *(University of Idaho College of Agriculture)*, Dr Luis Pena *(University of Chile, Santiago)*, Drs Dingemans-Barkels *(Maastricht, Netherlands)*, Professor Carl A. Johansen *(University of Washington, Seattle)*, Dr Roger Darchen *(Université de Paris, Station Biologique des Eyzies)*, Dr Pastor Alaya *(Havana, Cuba)*, Dr

S. Batra *(U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland),* Professor G. Eickwort *(Cornell University),* Dr M.S. Wasbauer *(California State Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento),* and Dr S. Kelner-Pillault *(Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris).*

The application was opposed By F.D. Parker *(Bee Biology and Systematics Laboratory, University of Utah (Bull.* 32: 82) and by Dr S.N. Holm *(Royal Veterinary and Agriculture University, Taastrup, Denmark),* Dr J.P. Skou *(Agriculture Research Department, Danish A.E.C., Roskilde, Denmark)* and Dr B. Petersen *(Zoological Museum, Copenhagen University) (ibid.:* 84-85). Professor Roberts replied to these objections *(ibid.:* 83-84, 85-86), citing 22 references to the use of *Megachile rotundata* (Fabricius) between 1970 and 1974 to one use of *M. pacifica* (Panzer) in that time (by Holm & Skou, 1972).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month rule on Voting Paper (1976)24, in part 1, either for or against the use of the plenary powers in this case, and in part 2, either for or against the proposals set out on p. 191 of vol. 30 of *Bull. zool. Nom.* A note accompanying the voting paper gave the correct date for *Apis rotundata* Fabricius and listed those supporting and those opposing the application, and added:

"The application calls for the use of the plenary powers to set aside, in the interests of stability, a valid lectotype designation. The Voting Paper overleaf is therefore divided into two parts. In Part 1 you are asked to vote for or against the use of the plenary powers in this case, and this can be carried by a simple majority. In Part 2 you are asked to vote for or against the use of those powers in the sense requested by the applicant. Here the usual two-thirds majority will be necessary. If the result of the vote in Part 1 is against the use of the plenary powers, *Apis pacifica* Panzer, 1798, will be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology."

At the close of the Voting Period on 22 December 1976 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1

Affirmative Votes - fifteen (15) received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Willink, Vokes, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Brinck, Ride, Binder, Corliss, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Welch, Kraus

Negative Votes - seven (7) received in the following order: Mroczkowski, Holthuis, Lemche, Dupuis, Bayer, Nye, Bernardi

Part 2

Affirmative Votes - fifteen (15) received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Willink, Vokes, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Brinck, Ride, Binder, Corliss, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Welch, Kraus

Negative Votes - six (6) received in the following order: Mroczkowski, Holthuis, Lemche, Bayer, Nye, Bernardi

Dr Dupuis abstained on Part 2.

Dr Alvarado returned a late negative vote on Part 1. No voting paper was returned by Dr Heppell.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their Voting Papers.

Dr Lemche: Less than ten years deliberate neglect of the Code should not be permitted to form the basis for the use of the plenary powers to validate such action.

Dr Ride: In my opinion the action proposed is incomplete. Setting aside 'all type-selections' disposes of the lectotype (and any other similarly selected specimens of which the applicants may be unaware) but leaves the species with the material upon which the name is based (i.e. syntypes or a possible holotype). Since the applicant has decided not to proceed by selecting a new lectotype from among this material but rather by designating a different specimen as a 'neotype', the original material must be disposed of as well. Although this action is implicit in the application, it is not specified in the formal proposals.

Dr Dupuis: L'argumentation de F.D. Parker et celle de Dr N. Holm sont remarquables.

Dr Bayer: Whereas (1) there is an indisputed original type-specimen that has been validly selected as lectotype, and (2) there is an available synonym that is already in use by a part of the scientific community concerned and that has been endorsed by the Bee Research Association, and (3) there inevitably will be disruption of usage regardless of which course is followed, I am compelled to vote for the retention of the authentic lectotype and the adoption of the next available name in accordance with established procedures set forth in the Code.

Dr Bernardi: Le *Bull. zool. Nom.* n'est pas une revue de 'Science-Fiction'. Il est absurde de 'faire décrire' à Fabricius une espèce qu'il n'a jamais vue et il n'y a aucune raison de supprimer le lectotype d'*Apis rotundata.*

The Secretary asked Dr Ride whether, as President of the Commission, he agreed that the question of the disposal of the original type-material could be dealt with by a One-Month Vote without a fresh advertisement of intention to use the plenary powers. They both agreed that such action was consequential upon

that proposed by the applicant and, provided his proposals were accepted, that it could be dealt with by a One-Month Vote.

Accordingly the members of the Commission having been informed of the result of their vote, were invited on 23 February 1977 to vote under the One-Month Rule on Voting Paper (O.M.) (77)1 for or against inserting in the original proposals the words "and all other remaining original specimens of the type-series" between "type-selections" and "for *Apis rotundata*". At the close of the Voting Period on 23 March 1977 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes - seventeen (17) received in the following order: Melville, Corliss, Holthuis, Sabrosky, Kraus, Ride, Lemche, Eisenmann, Tortonese, Vokes, Nye, Mroczkowski, Cogger, Heppell, Welch, Habe, Alvarado .

Negative Votes - none (0)

Late affirmative votes were returned by Dr Bayer and Dr Willink, and a late negative vote by Dr Starobogatov. No voting papers were returned by Drs Bernardi, Binder, Brinck, Dupuis and Rohdendorf.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference for a name placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion: *rotundata, Apis,* Fabricius, J.C., 1787, *Mant. ins.* vol. 1: 303.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (76)24 and (O.M.) (77)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in the former has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, that the proposal contained in the latter has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1093.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
25 July 1977

OPINION 1094
REFUSAL OF REQUEST TO CORRECT CERTAIN NAMES ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

RULING.- The application for correction of eight family-group names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology is hereby refused.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 1965

An application for the correction of eight names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology was first received from Mr George C. Steyskal *(c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.)* on 15 April 1971. After discussions with the Commission's classical adviser it was sent to the printer on 12 January 1972 and published on 1 May 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 29: 26-27. No use of the plenary powers was involved.

The application was opposed by Dr Theresa Clay *(Bull.* vol. 29: 199), Mr P.E.S. Whalley and Dr K.S.O. Sattler, all of the *British Museum (Natural History), London,* and by Dr J. Franclemont *(Cornell University)* and Dr E.G. Munroe *(Agriculture Canada, Ottawa)* for PYRALIDAE. Other comments were received from Dr C.W. Sabrosky and Dr Eugene Eisenmann. Dr Steyskal's reply was published in *Bull.* vol. 31: 113-114.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 23 February 1977 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1977)2 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 29: 26-27. At the close of the voting period on 23 May 1977 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes - nine (9) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Lemche, Vokes, Alvarado, Rohdendorf, Sabrosky, Corliss, Dupuis (in part)

Negative votes - fourteen (14) received in the following order: Eisenmann, Mroczkowski, Willink, Heppell, Tortonese, Bayer, Kraus, Brinck, Binder, Starobogatov, Ride, Dupuis (in part), Nye, Habe, Cogger.

Dr Welch returned a late affirmative vote. No voting paper was returned by M. Bernardi.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Holthuis: In carcinology many generally adopted incorrectly spelled family names (e.g. NEPHROPSIDAE, POTAMONIDAE, THALASSOCARIDAE, etc.) have been corrected (to NEPHROPIDAE, POTAMIDAE, THALASSOCARIDIDAE, etc.) without any confusion resulting thereby. Keeping strictly to the rules usually works out best in the end.

Eisenmann: I agree in principle that names on the Official List should not be changed simply for linguistic reasons (correction of authorship and date is another matter). I particularly object to the proposal to change the avian name THRAUPIDAE (*universally* used) to THRAUPIDIDAE.

Lemche: But I feel it should be clearly indicated that this decision is a *correction* to something already on the List.

Mroczkowski: I think that names on the Official List should not be changed. Nomenclature requires stability.

Sabrosky: I believe that errors should be corrected even when they occur in Official Lists, unless the relevant Opinion specifically dealt with the spelling of the family name and decided it under the plenary powers.

Bayer: Although I am in complete agreement with the classical justification for this proposal, I have to oppose it on the ground that Official Lists are meaningless if names once placed on them are subject to alteration. These names, right or wrong, have been placed on the list, and they should stay there.

Kraus: Unfortunately the barbarisms in the formation of these family-group names were discovered too late. Even if we did not have Article 29d of the Code, stability of the Official Lists seems to be much more important than philological aspects.

Corliss: It is something like calling for a quorum when you know there is not one: if the request is made it cannot be denied. In the present case I should have preferred to 'let sleeping dogs lie'; but once the question has been raised I believe that we are obliged to heed it and to vote in favour of accuracy and precision (and thus correction as indicated) in the orthography of the names involved.

Ride: If particular examples cause problems, separate applications should be made concerning them by specialists in the groups. The case submitted is not alone sufficient for a change in earlier decisions.

Dupuis: Je vote cas par cas, selon les remarques suivantes:

Je considère - à l'inverse de Miss Clay - que les Opinions de la Commission et les inscriptions correspondantes sur les listes officielles sont toujours révisables en droit.

Si l'ignorance totale de la grammaire latine par la majorité des zoologistes aujourd'hui n'est pas un crime, il est cependant déplorable que ces mêmes zoologistes utilisent à tort et à travers cet instrument, tout en ayant conscience de leur ignorance du mode d'emploi, et il serait diabolique que la Commission, collectivement, partageât cette insouciance. Je suis donc, par principe, favorable aux corrections grammaticales, surtout dans les écrits officiels.

Monsieur Steyskal a raison de souligner *(Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 31: 113-114) que le nouvel alinéa d de l'Article 29 invoquant le 'general current use' constitue une source de divergences d'appréciation et contredit plus ou moins les alinéas précédents. Cet alinéa d semble, au demeurant, dépourvu de valeur juridique car les textes anglais ('general current use') et français ('usage général') ne sont pas équivalents. Au surplus, un nom en usage même absolument général au sein d'un groupe de spécialistes peut-il être réputé, de ce seul fait, en usage véritablement général parmi les zoologistes?

Pour l'ensemble de ces raisons, j'incline en faveur des propositions de Steyskal. Cependant, le cas évident d'*Octocyon* qui, comme *Procyon,* exige une exception, montre que les 8 cas devraient être soumis à autant de votes séparés.

Dans l'hypothèse de votes isolés, je vote POUR la proposition Steyskal dans les cas 61 GYROPODIDAE, 139 PYRALIDIDAE, 199 EPISEMATIDAE, 207 TRIOPIDAE, 213 TRETASPIDINAE et 428 THRAUPIDIDAE.

Je vote CONTRE toute modification de 108 OTOCYONIDAE.

Faute d'informations et de termes de comparaison, je m'abstiens quant à 324 TRINOTONIDAE.

Quant à l'appendice de Steyskal concernant *Stenodema* Laporte, je pense que ce nom est du neutre, comme *Eurydema* etc. (cf. Dupuis, 1952, *Bull. Mus. nat. Hist. nat.* (2) vol. 24: 557-561).

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on voting paper (77)2 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly rejected, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1094.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
26 July 1977

OPINION 1095
DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF *VENUS PENSYLVANICA* LINNAEUS, 1758, AS TYPE-SPECIES OF *LUCINA* BRUGUIERE, 1797 (MOLLUSCA, BIVALVIA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797, hitherto made are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Venus pensylvanica* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated as type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Venus pensylvanica* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2051.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers stated:

(a) *pensylvanica* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Venus pensylvanica* (specific name of type-species of *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797) (Name Number 2618);

(b) *pectinata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Tellina pectinata* (Name Number 2619).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2001

An application for resolution of the problem of the type-species of the important bivalve genus *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797, was first received from Dr Myra Keen *(Stanford University, California)* and Dr R. Tucker Abbott *(Delaware Museum of Natural History, Greenville, Delaware)* on 5 April 1972. It was sent to the printer on 20 September 1972 and published on 30 November 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 29: 158-161. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the serials prescribed in the Constitution, to three malacological and two palaeontological serials.

Dr Keen and Dr Abbott, in addition to requesting that *Tellina pectinata* Gmelin, 1791, be designated as type-species of *Lucina*, asked the Commission to 'clarify the issue of whether the "original list" for a nominal genus that lacks nominal species comprises the first species referred to that genus as a genus, by a

later author . . . or whether it must comprise those forms that are later explicitly identified in the literature as the species illustrated or otherwise indicated by the original author . . .'. The Commission did not vote on this issue because, as the Secretary explained in later correspondence, under the Code it is the first alternative that applies.

A counter-proposal - that *Venus pensylvanica* Linnaeus, 1758, should be designated as the type-species of *Lucina* - was submitted by Dr Harald Rehder *(U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.)* and supported by Dr Sarah Bretsky *(State University of New York, Stony Brook, N.Y.)* and Dr Joseph C. Britton *(Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas) (Bull.* vol. 30: 70-75). Dr Keen's reply was published at the same time *(Bull.* vol. 30: 75-76). Dr Lemche presented the two sets of proposals in a formal manner *(Bull.* vol. 31: 10).

Dr Bretsky and Dr Britton supported their case with excerpts from their unpublished theses. The Secretary to the Commission felt that it would be wrong to publish these excerpts out of their full context and before the publication of the works of which they formed part. He also felt that the members of the Commission ought to have access to the published statements in question when they came to vote on the case. Dr Bretsky's work appeared in October 1976 as vol. 8, No. 50, of *Palaeontographica Americana,* "Evolution and Classification of the Lucinidae". Dr Britton wrote to say that his views coincided with those expressed by Dr Bretsky and that he preferred to delay publication of his work until after the Commission's ruling had been promulgated. Dr Keen and Dr Britton were then invited to comment on the state of the case at that point in its development, and did so.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 23 February 1977 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1977)4 either for Alternative A or for Alternative B as presented by Dr Lemche in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 31: 10. The voting paper was accompanied by a xerox copy of the relevant passage from : 247-249 of Dr Bretsky's monograph (with her kind consent) and by the following communications from Dr Keen and Dr Abbott:

Dr Keen: For most of my professional life I argued for the acceptance of *Venus pensylvanica* Linné as type of *Lucina,* and while the 'Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology' was in preparation, I tried hard to persuade Monsieur Chavan, who had been assigned the LUCINACEA, that this was the preferable type. I

also advised him that having *pectinata* as type would require a petition. He, however, was not open to persuasion. After the 'Treatise' was published, Dr Abbott and I sent in the required petition, not because we were convinced that Chavan was right but only to have a decision made on an issue that had been controversial for some thirty-odd years. We took the position that now that the 'Treatise' was published, perhaps the *fait accompli* would cause less confusion than would a switch back to the usage of *L. pensylvanica* that many had been previously accepting. I could not argue the case for *L. pectinata* on any other grounds than nomenclatural stability and accepted usage, and I do not feel strongly enough about that to go into print further.

Dr Abbott: My feeling is that, regardless of which is logically the type-species of *Lucina*, the overwhelming leading handbooks and treatises now use *pectinata* as the type-species. Myra Keen's 'Seashells of tropical west America', 2nd edition 1971, my 'American seashells', 2nd edition 1974, and Moore's 'Treatise' are all followed very closely by most students in malacology. Their influence is becoming deeply entrenched and for the sake of stability I would think that the use of *pectinata* as type of *Lucina* would be best.

At the close of the voting period on 23 May 1977, the state of the voting was as follows:

For Alternative A (the Keen-Abbott proposals) - five (5), received in the following order: Mroczkowski, Willink, Tortonese, Corliss, Habe

For Alternative B (the Rehder-Bretsky-Britton proposals) - seventeen (17), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Lemche, Eisenmann (conditional vote), Vokes, Alvarado, Rohdendorf, Heppell, Sabrosky, Kraus, Bayer, Brinck, Binder, Starobogatov, Ride, Nye, Cogger

Abstention: Dupuis.

A late vote for Alternative B was received from Dr Welch. No voting paper was returned by M. Bernardi.

Dr Eisenmann voted for Alternative A, but said: "If a majority of the Commissioners favour *pensylvanica* and exercise of the plenary powers is needed, I would change my vote to ensure a binding decision. All the malacologists agree that a definite decision, even by fiat, is much needed". As will be seen, the addition of Dr Eisenmann's vote to either side does not affect the outcome of the case, but as all the malacological members of the Commission except Professor Habe voted for Alternative B, Dr Eisenmann's vote has been added to that total.

The following comments were sent in by members of the

Commission with their voting papers:

Starobogatov: This case is the same as with *Sphaerium* Bruguière, 1797, established without included nominal species, but Lamarck's citation is regarded as an 'example' in the case of *Lucina.*

Dupuis: Je ne vote ni pour l'une ni pour l'autre des propositions, car je crois, avec les nombreux auteurs classiques (Fischer, Thiele) cités in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 72, 73; Bretsky, 1976: 248) que le type de *Lucina* Brug. pourrait être *edentula* L. par désignation de Lamarck.

Le Code dit bien que 'mention of a species as an example of a genus does not constitute a type-designation' (Article 67c(i)) mais, à l'époque qui nous intéresse et où Lamarck a élaboré la notion de type (explicitée ensuite par Daudin et Latreille), les 'exemples' de cet auteur étaient précisément voulus comme des 'types'. Il est faux de croire que ce soit seulement pour 'illustrate the characters of each genus' (Bretsky, loc. cit.) que Lamarck cite 'une espèce connue, ou très rarement plusieurs'; c'est, en réalité, 'pour faire connaître d'une manière certaine les genres dont [il]donne . . . les caractères' *(Syst. Anim. s. Vert.,* 1801, VIII, ital. C,D). Pour Lamarck, les caractères ne suffisent pas à faire connaître un genre d'une manière certaine: il faut citer une espèce. Qu'est-ce là sinon le concept de type opposé à celui de diagnose? Ce concept, dans l'entourage de Lamarck, était déjà parfaitement compris en 1799. On lit, dans une annonce pour les Fossiles de Grignon, dans le *Journal de Physique* vol. 49, vendém. an 8 = sept-oct. 1799: 310-311): 'chaque genre sera précédé d'un exemple d'une coquille vivante qui, lui servant de type, . . .'. Par conséquent, on ne peut pas simplement juger d'après les mots du Code, il faut surtout juger en connaisseur de la vieille zoologie et pour moi les exemples de Lamarck sont des types, d'où mon rejet des autres propositions.

J'ajoute que l'histoire de la notion de type de genre n'a jamais été correctement écrit.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names added to Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Lucina Bruguière, 1797, *Encyclopédie méthodique, Histoire naturelle des vers . . . coquilles, mollusques et polypiers,* pls. 284-286

pectinata, Tellina, Gmelin, 1791, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 13, vol. 1: 3236

pensylvanica, Venus, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 10, vol. 1: 688.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on V.P. (77)4 were cast as set out above, that the proposal offered as Alternative B in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1095.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
27 July 1977

OPINION 1096
DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A LECTOTYPE FOR *PSEDNURA LONGICORNIS* SJOSTEDT, 1920 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, all designations of a type-specimen hitherto made for the nominal species *Psednura longicornis* Sjöstedt, 1920, are hereby set aside and the male syntype from Atherton, Queensland, Australia, preserved in the Stockholm Museum is hereby designated lectotype of that species.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Moraba* Walker, 1870 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Moraba serricornis* Walker, 1870 (Name Number 2052);

(b) *Psednura* Burr, 1903 (gender: feminine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Kirby (1910), *Mesops pedestris* Erichson, 1842 (Name Number 2053).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *longicornis* Sjöstedt, 1920, as published in the binomen *Psednura longicornis*, and as defined by reference to the lectotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) above (Name Number 2620);

(b) *serricornis* Walker, 1870, as published in the binomen *Moraba serricornis* (specific name of type-species of *Moraba* Walker, 1870) (Name Number 2621);

(c) *pedestris* Erichson, 1842, as published in the binomen *Mesops pedestris* (specific name of type-species, by subsequent designation by Kirby (1910) of *Psednura* Burr, 1903) (Name Number 2622).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2029

An application from Dr K.H.L. Key *(CSIRO Division of Entomology, Canberra, Australia)* for the use of the plenary powers to designate a lectotype for *Psednura longicornis* Sjöstedt, 1920, was first received on 13 December 1972. It was sent to the printer on 29 January 1973 and published on 10 October 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 97-99. Public notice of the possible use of the

plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the serials specified in the Constitution, and to nine entomological serials. The application was supported by Dr D.K. McE. Kevan *(Macdonald College of McGill University, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada).*

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 23 February 1977 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (77) 5 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 98. At the close of the voting period on 23 May 1977, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes - twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Lemche, Eisenmann, Vokes, Mroczkowski, Alvarado, Tortonese, Rohdendorf, Willink, Heppell, Sabrosky, Bayer, Kraüs, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Starobogatov, Ride, Dupuis, Habe, Cogger

Negative vote - one (1): Nye.

A late affirmative vote was received from Dr Welch.

No voting paper was returned by M. Bernardi.

Dr Nye commented on his voting paper: "Lectotype designations should only be changed for reasons comparable with those under which the Code permits the designation of neotypes".

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in this Opinion:

longicornis, Psednura, Sjöstedt, 1920, *Arkiv Zool.* vol. 12, No. 20: 5

Moraba Walker, 1870, *Catalogue Dermaptera Saltatoria Brit. Mus.,* Part 3: 505

pedestris, Mesops, Erichson, 1842, *Arch. Naturges.* Jahrg. 8, vol. 1: 250-251

Psednura Burr, 1903, In Wytsman, *Genera Insectorum,* Fasc. 15, Orthoptera, Fam. EUMASTACIDAE: 22

serricornis, Moraba, Walker, 1870, *Catalogue Dermaptera Saltatoria Brit. Mus.,* Part 3: 505.

The following is the original reference to a type-species designation accepted in the ruling given in the present Opinion:

of *Mesops pedestris* Erichson, 1842, as type-species of *Psednura* Burr, 1903, by Kirby, 1910, *Synonymic Cat. Orthoptera,* vol. 3, Orthoptera Saltatoria, Part 2, LOCUSTIDAE vel ACRIDIDAE: 101.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on voting paper (77)5 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1096.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
29 July 1977

OPINION 1097
VALIDATION OF *CALYPTRAEA STRIATA* SAY, 1826 (MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, the specific name *striata* Gray, 1825, as published in the binomen *Calyptraea striata,* is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *striata* Say, 1826, as published in the binomen *Calyptraea striata,* is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2623.

(3) The specific name *striata* Gray, 1825, as published in the binomen *Calyptraea striata,* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1022.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2030

An application for the suppression of *Calyptraea striata* Gray, 1825, so as to conserve *Calyptraea striata* Say, 1826, was first received from Dr L.B. Holthuis on behalf of Dr C.O. van Regteren Altena (formerly of *Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden)* on 21 December 1972. It was sent to the printer on 29 January 1973 and published on 10 October 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 100-101. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the serials specified in the Constitution and to three malacological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 23 February 1977 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1977)6 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 100. At the close of the voting period on 23 May 1977, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes - twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Lemche, Eisenmann, Vokes, Alvarado, Tortonese, Mroczkowski, Rohdendorf, Willink, Heppell, Bayer, Kraus, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Starobogatov, Ride, Dupuis, Nye, Habe, Cogger

Negative Vote - one (1) : Sabrosky.

A late affirmative vote was received from Dr Welch. No voting paper was returned by M. Bernardi.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

striata, Calyptraea, Gray, 1825, *Ann. Philos.* (N.S.) vol. 9 (= vol. 25): 407

striata, Calyptraea, Say, 1826, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia* vol. 6: 216.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on voting paper (77)6 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1097.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
29 July 1977

OPINION 1098
DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *OXYSTOMINA* FILIPJEV, 1918 (NEMATODA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Oxystomina* Filipjev, 1918 hitherto made are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Oxystoma elongatum* Bütschli, 1874, is hereby designated as the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Oxystomina* Filipjev, 1918 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Oxystoma elongatum* Bütschli, 1874, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2054.

(3) The specific name *elongatum* Bütschli, 1874, as published in the binomen *Oxystoma elongata* [sic] (specific name of type-species of *Oxystomina* Filipjev, 1918), is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2624.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2031

An application for the suppression of the generic name *Schistodera* Cobb, 1920, so as to conserve the generic name *Oxystomina* Filipjev, 1921 [sic], was first received from Dr W.D. Hope *(National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.)* and Dr D.G. Murphy *(National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA)* on 17 January 1973. It was sent to the printer on 2 April 1973 and published on 10 October 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 102-103. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the serials prescribed in the Constitution and to a nematological serial.

On 14 January 1974 a letter was received from Dr Bruce Hopper *(Plant Protection Division, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa)* supporting the aims of the application, but asking whether *Oxystomina* was or was not available as from Filipjev, 1918. On investigation, the name was indeed found to be available from 1918, so that the suppression of *Schistodera* Cobb, 1920, was no longer necessary. A revised set of proposals was therefore prepared by the Secretary, approved by the applicants, and published on 20

September 1974 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 31: 115-116. Meanwhile, support for the conservation of *Oxystomina* was received from Dr W. Grant Inglis *(Director of Environment and Conservation, Adelaide, South Australia).* No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 23 February 1977 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1977)7 for or against the proposals published in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 31: 115-116. At the close of the voting period on 23 May 1977 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes - nineteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Lemche, Eisenmann, Vokes, Mroczkowski, Alvarado, Tortonese, Rohdendorf, Willink, Heppell, Kraus, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Starobogatov, Ride, Nye, Habe

Negative Votes - two (2): Sabrosky, Cogger

(Dr Sabrosky voted against the use of the plenary powers in the case because he thought they were unnecessary. He did not object to the placing of *Oxystomina* and *Oxystoma elongatum* on the Official Lists.)

Abstained: Bayer, Dupuis.

A late affirmative vote was received from Dr Welch. No voting paper was returned by M. Bernardi.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Holthuis: I would like to know the consequences of selecting either *O. clavicauda* or *O. filiformis* as the type of *Oxystomina.*

Sabrosky: Use of plenary powers is unnecessary here. With reference to a homonymous nominal genus and the replacement name, the type of either, when established, is automatically the type of the other. Hence *elongatum* Bütschli, as type-species of *Oxystoma* by monotypy, is automatically the type-species of *Oxystomina.*

Bayer: I abstain from voting on this matter because the type-species of *Oxystomina* Filipjev, 1918 is automatically fixed according to Article 67i; the type-species of *Oxystoma* Bütschli, 1874 (non Duméril, 1806) is *Oxystoma elongatum* Bütschli, 1874, by monotypy, so the type-species of the nominal genus *Oxystomina* expressly proposed as a replacement for it must be the same species.

Dupuis: Je suis d'accord sur le fond (date correcte: 1918, espèce-type: *elongatum)* mais je demande, avant de voter, un 'wording' absolument clair.

Je ne vois pas, en effet, vu la priorité d'*Oxystomina* et son type semblable à celui d'*Oxystoma,* pourquoi il faudrait utiliser les pleins pouvoirs.

Vu l'article 67i, il est normal que le nom de remplacement *Oxystomina* (pl. 2, Nov. 1918) ait le même type que *Oxystoma* qu'il remplace (sous réserve que le type désigné par Filipjev, livr. 1, p. 71, pour *Oxystoma* soit correct).

L'explication qu'il s'agit d'un nom de substitution a certes été publiée plus tardivement (texte, livr. 2, p. 565, 1921), mais d'emblée, les deux espèces nouvelles de Filipjev étaient classées à côté d'*elongatum,* sous *Oxystoma* (livr. 1, p. 72). On lit même, p. 74 "*Ox. clavicauda* n.sp. est voisine de ses congénères *Ox. elongatum* B. et *O. pellucidum* Cobb.".

Recourir à un autre article que 67i serait admettre dans la pl. 2 un genre nouveau (auquel on ne pourrait alors donner d'autre type que l'une des deux espèces nouvelles) ou bien une faute d'orthographe, ce qui serait ridicule.

[It is to be regretted that the comment in which the Secretary presented his revised proposals did not make clear the way in which *Oxystomina* became available. There can be no reasonable doubt that Filipjev intended the name as a new replacement name for *Oxystoma* Bütschli, 1874, non Duméril, 1806, and under normal conditions, the text in which he stated this would have been published simultaneously with the illustrations of his new species. However, the conditions were, unfortunately, far from normal. In the event, *Oxystomina* was published first in the explanation of Filipjev plate 2, three years before the text which made his intention clear. The name is therefore available only by indication, under Article 16a(vii), and the type-species can only be one of the two species, *O. clavicauda* and *O. filiformis,* referred to the genus when its name was made available. Hence, *Oxystoma elongatum* Bütschli, 1874, can only be made the type-species of *Oxystomina* Filipjev, 1918, by the use of the plenary powers. R.V.M.]

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on the Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

elongatum, Oxystoma, Bütschli, 1874, *Abhandl. Senckenberg. naturf. Ges.,* vol. 9: 270

Oxystomina Filipjev, 1918, *Trud. osoboi zool. Lab. Sevastop. biol. Stansii Ross. Akad. Nauk,* vol. 2, explanation of plate 2.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on voting paper (77)7 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1098.

R.V.MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
29 July 1977

OPINION 1099
CONSERVATION OF *DROSOPHILA MERCATORUM* PATTERSON & WHEELER, 1942 (INSECTA, DIPTERA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, the specific name *carinata* Grimshaw, 1901, as published in the binomen *Drosophila carinata*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *mercatorum* Patterson & Wheeler, 1942, as published in the binomen *Drosophila mercatorum*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2625.

(3) The specific name *carinata* Grimshaw, 1901, as published in the binomen *Drosophila carinata*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1023.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2035

An application for the conservation of *Drosophila mercatorum* Patterson & Wheeler, 1942 by the suppression of *D. carinata* Grimshaw, 1901, was first received from Professor Hampton L. Carson *(University of Hawaii)* on behalf of himself and four other authors, on 1 March 1973. It was sent to the printer on 2 April 1973 and published on 10 October 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 112-117. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the serials specified in the Constitution and to nine entomological serials. On 22 July 1974 a letter was received from Professor Carson in which he asked that the Commission be informed that he had examined the holotype of *Drosophila carinata* Grimshaw, 1901, in the British Museum (Natural History) and had found it in very poor condition. The head, the left foreleg and the tarsus of the right middle leg were all missing. The examination had been made in the presence of Mr B.H. Cogan. No other comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 23 February 1977 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper

(1977)8 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 115. At the close of the voting period on 23 May 1977 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes - twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Lemche, Holthuis, Eisenmann, Vokes, Alvarado, Tortonese, Rohdendorf, Mroczkowski, Willink, Heppell, Sabrosky, Bayer, Kraus, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Starobogatov, Ride, Dupuis, Habe, Cogger

Negative Vote - one (1): Nye.

A late affirmative vote was received from Dr Welch. No voting paper was returned by M. Bernardi.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Eisenmann: This is a case of a long-forgotten *nomen dubium* which, if not suppressed, would cause confusion in a group of animals which, while difficult to identify, are important for biological studies, of great current interest.

Dupuis: Je vote pour la suppression de *carinata* et l'inscription officielle de *mercatorum,* car la nomenclature ne doit pas entraver le progrès biologique. Je remarque cependant que cette opération équivaut à supprimer une espèce dont l'holotype fémelle existe (mais n'est pas déterminable) au profit d'une espèce dont la fémelle 'can ordinarily be determined by the characteristics of her sons'. Quel holotype citera notre Opinion pour *mercatorum?* Ce cas intéressant montre qu'il faudra, un jour ou l'autre, reconnaître des formes de typification autres que l'holotype.

Nye: I am in favour of conserving *mercatorum* as a valid name by granting it nomenclatural precedence over *carinata* if both are treated as belonging to the same biological taxon. I am unwilling to vote for the suppression of a senior subjective synonym and so endorse taxonomic judgment when the same result could be achieved by a strictly nomenclatural method.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

carinata, Drosophila, Grimshaw, 1901, *Fauna Hawaiiensis,* vol. 3 (1): 55-57, 71-72

mercatorum, Drosophila, Patterson & Wheeler, 1942, *Univ. Texas Publ.* No. 4213: 93-94.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on voting paper (77)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1099.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
1 August 1977

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE: PROPOSALS FOR SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS PUT FORWARD BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION Z.N.(G.) 182

By The Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

In 1973, at the time of the XVIII General Assembly of IUBS at Ustaoset, Norway, the Commission held a special meeting under Article 11b of its Constitution. It had before it a number of proposals for amendment of the Code, and these were discussed in an open meeting with interested zoologists who were present at the Assembly. It was, however, impossible to take them further, because it was not until the close of the Assembly that IUBS resolved to accept the responsibility for the Commission as successor to the International Congress of Zoology (see *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 29: 182).

The President of the Commission (Dr. W.D.L. Ride) therefore set up an Editorial Committee initially consisting of himself and Dr. K.H.L. Key (Australia), Dr. C.W. Sabrosky and Dr. John Corliss (U.S.A.), Dr. G. Bernardi and Dr. J. Forest (France), and the Secretary and Mr. C.W. Wright (U.K.). The Committee met in London in June 1974 to plan its work, which then proceeded by correspondence with meetings during the XIX General Assembly of IUBS at Bangalore, India, in September-October 1976 and in London in May 1977.

The Editorial Committee was mindful of criticisms that the Code left a number of conclusions to inference and has suggested answers to these criticisms. It is also proposing a number of changes in wording and organisation with a view to simplifying and clarifying the Code. Although some of these have led to the re-allocation of provisions to new positions in the Code, they do not involve any substantive changes in meaning. On the other hand, some of the Committee's proposals are of a major character and must be opened to general debate before the Commission can vote on them. These proposals are presented here, not necessarily in their final wording, but in general terms. Comments are invited and should be sent to the Secretary as soon as possible.

Status of the Glossary.- The status of the Glossary in the present Code is nowhere clearly defined, but the implication is that

it stands outside the Code itself as an informal source of reference. It is clearly desirable that there should be an authoritative set of definitions of the terms used in the Code, itself forming part of the Code. The new status thus given to the Glossary is explained in the Preamble and in Article 86b.

The term "epithet".- The Committee recommends the adoption of the term "epithet" for the second term of a binomen and the second and third terms of a trinomen. This is because, in the Code as at present worded, the expressions "specific name" and "name of a species" (or "name of a species-group taxon") do not mean the same thing. Although the Code's usage dates back to the old *Règles,* it has confused some people because it is not always clear from the context which meaning is appropriate. The use of "epithet" - with exactly the same meaning as it has in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature - would remove the confusion by the use of a distinctive term to replace "specific name".

Publication.- The provisions relating to publication presented particular difficulty, mainly because the existing provisions do not reflect recent advances in printing technology. The methods grouped under the generic term "microform", and indirect electrostatic methods (including xerography) have brought publication within the reach of any individual or group who can afford the initial capital investment. By the use of computers it is possible to produce several different editions of a work in a single day. It is thus no longer realistic to insist on the "ink on paper" requirement of Article 8 of the Code. The Committee has nevertheless borne certain criteria in mind. First, methods that exploit the latest technologies demand very large capital investments, such as are far beyond the reach of many institutes. In those fields of zoology where illustrations are important, "microform" methods are quite impracticable, for it is not feasible to use numerous readers in comparing illustrations with each other and with specimens (apart from considerations of expense and fatigue), and it is expensive and time-consuming to enlarge such originals to their true size. The results are, moreover, unreliable in quality - a defect found also in indirect electrostatic methods.

The Committee therefore proposes to remove the "ink on paper" requirement from Article 8; to accept microcard and microfiche as valid means of publication under the Code, but to include them among the "undesirable processes" listed in Recommendation 8A; and to add to Article 9 ("What does not constitute publication") handwritten material, photographs and indirect electrostatic reproductions as such, computer print-outs as

such, acoustic tapes and records as such, and deposit of a document in a place from which copies can be made and supplied on demand. Thus the products of the methods banned "as such" will not themselves be publications - though they can, of course, be used in the preparation of publications produced by more traditional methods. The Committee hopes that its proposals will help to ensure, first, that certain minimum standards of quality can be maintained and, secondly, that published zoological work shall be equally accessible to all zoologists without distinction.

Compound epithets.- The present Code was found to be defective in not stating clearly the difference between available and unavailable compound epithets (the latter being regarded as non-binominal). A clause has been added to Article 11g to state that if the words refer to or represent a single entity, they are deemed to form an available epithet (provided that the Principle of Binominal Nomenclature is applied in the work concerned) and are to be written as one word without a hyphen.

Single combined description of a new genus and a new species.- Under Article 16a (vi) of the Code, a single combined description of a new genus and a new species provides an "indication" for each name, so that new names proposed by that method after 1930 are technically unavailable. Strong representations were made to the Committee, with ample supporting evidence from the literature, urging that this provision should be repealed on the grounds that many genera established since 1930 on that basis are widely known and often cited. The Committee recognises that the strict enforcement of this provision would cause widespread confusion and therefore proposes an addition to Article 13b, to allow such generic names to be available regardless of date. At the same time, it proposes a Recommendation against the practice referred to.

"Bibliographic reference" as an indication.- Article 16a(i) at present admits a bibliographic reference to a previously published description, definition or illustration as an indication. The Committee proposes that the provision under Article 16a(v), allowing the citation of an available epithet in combination with a new generic name to provide an indication for the latter, should be extended to allow a clear bibliographic reference to such an epithet also to rank as an indication.

Insertion of a comma between author and date.- The provision in Article 22 that a comma must be inserted between the name of the author of a name and its date when they are cited is in practice ignored by many authors and editors. The Committee proposes that the mandatory provision be removed and replaced by

a Recommendation that the comma be used.

Greek and non-classical epithets.- The requirement that an adjectival epithet must agree in gender with the generic name with which it is combined causes difficulty with epithets that are not of Latin origin. The Committee therefore proposes an addition to Article 30 to provide that epithets that are or end in Greek or non-classical words, or that are arbitrary combinations of letters, are indeclinable.

Family-group names with incorrectly formed stems.- The Committee proposes the removal of the provision adopted by the Monaco (1972) Congress safeguarding family-group names proposed before 1961 with incorrectly formed stems (Article 29d). In practice it is found to produce more confusion than uniformity, to generate needless cases of homonymy between family-group names, to introduce inconsistency into what is a logical system of construction of names, and to lead to fruitless arguments about "general use". The authority of general rules is weakened if general exceptions are introduced into them; moreover, it is more important to ensure continuity in the meaning of a name than in its precise, and manifestly incorrect, spelling. For any case that can be justified as really serious, resort to plenary action is always possible.

Subsequent spellings.- The Committee feels that the difference between the three sorts of subsequent spellings recognised in the Code should be made clearer. It proposes to separate "corrections" (which are justified emendations, made to correct incorrect original spellings) from "mandatory changes" made to family-group names on a change of status, and to species-group names on a change of gender of the generic name with which they are combined (Article 34) (both these categories take the date and authorship of the original spelling). Unjustified emendations (junior objective synonyms of the names as originally formed) and incorrect subsequent spellings (unavailable names) remain as before.

Correction of diacritic marks.- The Code at present provides that all diacritic marks on letters in scientific names are to be deleted, with the exception of the German umlaut, where *ä, ö* and *ü* are replaced by *ae, oe* and *ue* respectively. Representations have been made to the Committee that the Scandinavian letters *å* and *ø* should be added to these exceptions, the former being replaced by *aa* and the latter by *oe*.

The Committee appreciates that the proposed enlargement of the list of exceptions to the simple rule of deletion may cause some disturbance to accustomed usage. It therefore proposes that the rule in question (Article 32c(i) of the Code) should be completed by providing that, where a name bearing any of the German or

Scandinavian diacritic marks referred to has first been corrected by the simple deletion of the mark concerned, it cannot be corrected further. Thus, an epithet proposed to honour a Danish zoologist Müller and already corrected to *mulleri* could not now be further corrected to *muelleri* if the Committee's proposal is adopted.

Use of "-i" and "-ii" as permissible alternatives.- The Committee proposes the adoption of the substance of a proposal first published in 1971 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 27: 250-252) that the use of *-i* for *-ii* (or vice versa) in the termination of an epithet formed from the genitive of a personal name does not constitute either an emendation or an incorrect subsequent spelling.

Homonymy between names of type-genera.- The present Article 39 merely states that the name of a family-group taxon is invalid if the name of its type-genus is a junior homonym. The Committee proposes to complete the provision (in conformity with the provisions of Article 60) by a statement that such a family-group name is to be replaced by its oldest available synonym in the family-group that is not a junior homonym, or, for want of such a name, by one based on the valid name of the type-genus.

Names published in synonymy.- The Washington (1963) decision to allow availability, under certain conditions, to names first published before 1961 as junior synonyms, created a need not hitherto recognised for provisions for determining the authorship of such names and the types of the taxa they denote. The Committee therefore proposes: (a) a new section in Article 50 to provide that the author of such a name is the person who published it as a synonym, even if he attributed it to some other originator; (b) a new section in Article 67 to provide that the type-species of a genus denoted by such a name is that species (or one of those species) first directly associated with it; and (c) a new section in Article 72 to provide that the type-series of a species-group taxon denoted by such a name is the specimen (or specimens) cited with that name when it was published in synonymy, or, if none was then cited, associated with the name before it was published in synonymy.

Status of the fourth term in quadrinominals.- Notwithstanding the clear statement in Article 5 there is, it appears, confusion in the minds of some zoologists as to the status of the fourth term in a quadrinominal name. The Committee accordingly proposes to add words to Article 45 to show that a new name introduced as an addition to a trinomen is of infrasubspecific rank, and, as such, excluded from zoological nomenclature.

Additions to Article 58.- The Committee proposes to add two new variant spellings to those listed in Article 58 as being deemed identical for the purposes of homonymy between species-

group names: (i) the use of -i and -j for the same Latin letter, and (ii) the use of -u and -v for the same Latin letter.

New term for "type-species".- The Committee has found that the term "type-species" produces awkward-sounding phrases in some contexts (e.g., ". . . that species is the type-species"). Since the once-familiar term "genotype" was yielded to the geneticists, it cannot now be re-employed in zoological nomenclature, and the Committee has cast about for another term. The term "generitype" might be introduced (note the use of "i" as the connective vowel from the Latin "typus generis"; in many words used at the level of the species-group and ending in "type", "o" is used).

Objective synonymy of the type-species.- The existing Code (Article 67e) provides that, where the name of the type-species of a genus is found to be a junior objective synonym, the senior synonym is to be cited as the name of that species. The Committee finds it objectionable that any provision of the Code should allow a type-species to be cited by a name under which it was not cited at the time of fixation of the type-species. It therefore proposes that this provision be replaced by one requiring that the name of a type-species, if cited, is to be cited first in the combination in which the epithet was made available, and secondly with the valid name for that species. This is intended to apply only to citations as such. Clearly, the valid name of the type-species is to be used in other contexts. (This implies elevating the provision of Recommendation 69c to mandatory status, and the deletion of the Recommendation as such.)

Holotypes.- The attention of the Committee has been drawn to the situation that, in the absence of evidence as to whether a species was based on one specimen or more than one, faces a subsequent author who can find only one original specimen. The suggestion was made that the subsequent author could designate that specimen as the holotype on a provisional basis; if, later, it was shown that the species was based on several syntypes (of which some survived), a new lectotype designation would be in order. The Committee cannot accept that a holotype can be designated except by the original author establishing a species or subspecies in the original publication, and proposes an addition to Article 73a to make that clear; nor can it accept the idea of provisional type-designations. Subsequent authors faced with the situation described above are recommended to assume that syntypes may exist (or have existed) and should designate a lectotype rather than assume that the one specimen before them is the original holotype. We further propose an addition to Article 74 to provide that, where such an author has in fact designated a "holotype", his action is to

be construed as the designation of a lectotype.

"Multiple type-specimens".- The Committee has recognised the difficulty met by protozoologists in handling and recognising individual type-specimens. It therefore proposes an addition to Article 72 to allow the term "specimen" to include, in the case of protistan eukaryotic organisms assumed to be clonal, a slide containing several individuals mounted together.

Use of the terms "type of a nominal taxon" and "type of a name".- The Committee has considered a proposal that the structure of the Code should reflect the concept adopted in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature that a type is the type of name. The current Code (1961-64) follows the usage "type of a nominal taxon" and the *status quo* has been maintained in the draft. Comments are invited on this proposal.

This completes the list of the major modifications to the existing Code proposed by the Editorial Committee. Copies of the draft revised Code, incorporating these and many smaller changes, have been sent to the Commission and may be obtained on request from the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, price £2.50 by surface mail; £5.00 by air mail. A separate of this paper may also be bought for 50p. All prices include postage). The Commission will start to vote on these proposals in February 1979. Any zoologist who wishes his views to be taken into account by the Editorial Committee and the Commission should communicate them to the Secretariat as soon as possible, so that appropriate modifications (including any objections) may be made to the proposals to be communicated to the Commission by that date.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMISSION Z.N.(G.) 181

By the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

The Commission, during its meeting at Bangalore, India, in September-October 1976, examined its Bylaws and produced a revised version which has been approved by all the members of the Commission. This revision revealed certain defects in the Constitution of the Commission, which had already proved difficult to apply to the circumstances in which the Commission works. Furthermore, the revised Bylaws are not now fully in accord with the Constitution, which is the document from which the Bylaws derive their authority, so that certain consequential changes are called for in the Constitution.

The principal defects in the Constitution relate to Articles 7 and 9. The inclusion of the past President as an *ex officio* member of Council seems unnecessary, because there can be no certainty that the person in question will still be a member of the Commission. There is a better way of ensuring continuity in the work of the Council, namely to increase its number to six, and to provide, first, that the President and Vice-President do not retire simultaneously, and, secondly, that only two of the four ordinary members retire at one time. The only amendment to the Constitution necessary to achieve this affects the first sentence of Article 7, which should read:

"The President, Vice-President and four elected members of the Commission shall form a Council.". The remainder of this Article remains unchanged, and the detailed procedures involved are set out in the Bylaws.

The present Constitution makes no provision for the Secretarial work of the Council. It seems obvious that the Secretary to the Commission should also be the Secretary to the Council. At the same time, since the supervision of the Secretary's work is one of the responsibilities of the Council, he clearly cannot be a member of it. It is therefore proposed to add a subparagraph (i) to Article 7, saying:

> "The Secretary to the Commission is also the Secretary to the Council but neither he nor any other member of the Secretariat shall vote in its deliberations."

The present Constitution does not specify the term of office of the Secretary. It is therefore proposed to amend Article 9 to read:

"The Council shall appoint a Secretary for a term to be determined by the Council; he may serve in an honorary capacity, or, finances permitting, be a salaried employee. The Council may also, finances permitting, employ an assistant secretary and salaried staff, whose duties shall be determined by the Secretary subject to approval by the Council. The Secretary shall be eligible for re-appointment."

The present Constitution provides that amendments to the Constitution can only be made by the same procedure as amendments to the Code. This includes submitting notices for publication in at least three zoological serials, including one published in Europe and one in America, in addition to the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. Judging by the response of generalised zoological journals to requests to publish the Commission's notices on particular cases in nomenclature, it seems in the highest degree unlikely that merely administrative notices will receive serious attention. It is therefore proposed to remove this requirement. Proposed amendments to the Constitution will still be published in the Bulletin, be subject to a year's delay before voting by the Commission, and be subject to ratification by the Division of Zoology of IUBS.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE: BYLAWS OF THE COMMISSION

(Adopted at the general meeting of the Commission, Bangalore, India, 2 October 1976)

Members of the Commission.

Nominations

1. The Commission is responsible for the nomination of candidates who best satisfy the provisions of Article 2b and c of the Constitution and who are considered most likely to further the work of the Commission. A candidate shall be nominated on the basis of his personal qualifications for the work of the Commission, rather than as a representative of his nation, but having regard to a balanced representation of zoologists from different parts of the world and of those working in the principal divisions of the animal kingdom.
2. When a vacancy occurs on the Commission, the following procedure shall be followed in order to make sure that a nominee satisfies the provisions of Article 2b and c of the Constitution:
   (a) the Secretary shall notify each member of the Commission not less than one year before the end of his term of service asking him whether he wishes to be considered for re-election, or if he prefers to nominate one or more zoologists qualified to replace him;
   (b) the Secretary shall inform the members of the Commission whenever a vacancy on the Commission occurs or is imminent and shall announce his intention of immediately advertising in zoological journals in various countries the fact that the Commission will receive and consider the names of persons for membership of the Commission;
   (c) the Secretary shall publish the notice of the impending vacancy in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and also, if possible, in one, or preferably several suitable journals of wide distribution, including journals in the field of the vacating member of the Commission, inviting nominations of qualified candidates;
   (d) names may be submitted by individuals, national or international societies, congresses, organizations of zoologists, academies and other institutions.
   (e) If necessary, the Council of the Commission may solicit nominations.

(f) The Secretary of the Commission shall keep a list of all nominations.

3. Preparation of slate of nominees
   (a) The Commission shall present a slate of nominees to the Section on Nomenclature. In preparing the slate, the Commission shall receive all names submitted under the provisions of Bylaw 2 and shall consider for the slate all those qualified to meet the conditions of Article 2b and c of the Constitution and Bylaw 1. At that time the Commission may consider additional nominees of its own choice. Retiring members of the Commission who are proposed for re-election (subject to Article 3b of the Constitution) shall be indicated on the slate. The Commission may explicitly recommend any nominee whom it considers particularly well qualified, but such recommendation is not binding on the Section on Nomenclature.
   (b) In the event that there are insufficient nominees whom the Commission is prepared to nominate, the Commission may propose that a vacancy remain unfilled and dealt with as though it were a casual vacancy.
   (c) The Commission shall endeavour to nominate, wherever possible, two candidates for each vacancy. The slate shall clearly indicate that the choice in each case is only between nominees presented by the Commission for a given vacancy.

Election of Members of the Commission.

4. At Congresses. The election of members of the Commission at a Congress shall be conducted as specified in the Constitution of the Commission (Article 4).
5. Between Congresses.
   (a) By authority given to it by Article 4f of the Constitution the Commission may fill casual vacancies arising between Congresses.
   (b) The Secretary shall transmit to the Council a list of the nominees (see Bylaws 1 and 2) together with suitable statements on them.
   (c) In case the solicitation of names has produced more than one suitable candidate for a given vacancy, the members of the Council shall indicate the sequence of their individual preferences for the nominees for each vacancy.

(d) The nominations made by the Council, together with relevant statements on the nominees, shall be submitted to the Commission for a separate vote for each vacancy.

Retiring members of the Commission.

6. Members of the Commission are eligible for re-election on the expiration of their term unless this is precluded under the terms of Article 3b of the Constitution.

Membership of the Commission.

7. To determine the number of members of the Commission in accordance with Article 2a of the Constitution, the Council may submit for a vote under the Three-Month Rule a proposal for a new total of members. If the Council's proposal does not achieve a simple majority, then the number at that time shall not be varied.
8. A new vacancy created under this Bylaw may be filled as though it were a casual vacancy.
9. A reduction in numbers under this Bylaw may be brought about by not filling a vacancy.

Officers and Council.

Date of Elections:

10. At each Congress, the Commission shall determine the date upon which the Commission shall proceed to elect Councillors and the President or Vice-President.

Elections:

11. President:
    (a) The President shall be elected for a term of six years, but this may vary depending upon the date of the election of his successor.
    (b) Three months before the date set for the election, the Council and two additional members of the Commission, appointed for the purpose by the Commission at the immediately preceding Congress, shall propose two nominees for the Office of President. The proposal shall include a statement of preference for one of the nominees, but such preference shall not be binding upon the Commission in exercising its vote. The Secretary shall call for a vote under the One-Month Rule.
    (c) At the end of the voting period, the Secretary shall declare elected the candidate who receives the greater number of votes.
    (d) In the event of a tied vote, the Secretary shall declare elected the candidate recommended by the Council.

12. Vice-President:
   (a) The Vice-President shall be elected in the same manner as the President.
   (b) The Vice-President shall be elected for a term of six years, but this may vary depending upon the date of the election of his successor, except that the Vice-President first elected after the adoption of these Bylaws shall be elected for a term of three years.

13. Councillors:
   (a) Ordinary members of the Council shall be elected for a term of six years but this may vary depending upon the date of the election of their successors.
   (b) Three months before the date set for the election, the Secretary shall send a Notice to each member of the Commission calling for nominations under the One-Month Rule to fill vacancies on the Council. The names of the retiring Councillors shall be specified in the notice.
   (c) The Secretary shall issue to each member of the Commission a voting paper under the One-Month Rule listing in alphabetical order the names of those nominated and willing to serve. Members shall vote by indicating the two candidates of their choice.
   (d) The Secretary shall declare elected the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes. In the event of a tied vote, the President shall have a casting vote.
   (e) In the event of fewer than four nominations being received, the President shall add to the nominations to enable the Commission to exercise its choice among not fewer than four candidates.
   (f) Any vacancy on the Council arising from prior termination of membership of the Council under Bylaw 21 may be filled either on the date for elections set by the Commission at the Congress or separately at the discretion of the President.
   (g) A separate election to fill such a vacancy shall be conducted in the manner provided for ordinary elections to the Council under these Bylaws.
   (h) A member of the Commission elected to a vacancy on the Council caused by prior termination of membership (Bylaw 21) shall serve for the remainder of the term of the member whose membership of the Council has terminated.

NOTE. - In adopting this electoral procedure, the Commission notifies its intention to increase the number of Councillors to 6 by appropriate amendment to the Constitution at the next Congress. It is intended that the amendment would remove from the Council the ex-officio appointment of the immediate past President and would add two additional members. Thus, two members and either the President or Vice-President would be elected at each election, thereby giving the Council continuity.

14. The President, Vice-President and members of the Council are eligible for re-election.
15. The term of office of a new Officer or Councillor shall begin and the term of his predecessor shall simultaneously expire one month after the declaration of the results of the election by the Secretary.

Duties of the Elected Officers.

16. President.- The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Commission. It shall be his duty to preside at all meetings and to determine points of order and procedure (subject to appeal from his ruling) both during and between meetings. He shall be ex-officio a member of all committees, but he shall have the option to decide whether or not to take an active part in their deliberations and votes. He shall make such nominations as are required of the President under the Bylaws. He shall appoint all committees and determine the business of the Council.
17. Vice-President.- The Vice-President shall preside at meetings in the absence of the President. He shall assume any duty of the President delegated to him by the President except this power of delegation.
18. Councillors.-
    (a) Councillors shall participate in the business of the Council as prescribed in the Constitution and directed by the President. In the absence of the President and Vice-President from a meeting of the Council or Commission, the Councillors shall elect a Chairman from among their members.
    (b) The Council or a Councillor may not delegate the chairmanship of a meeting of the Commission to a member who is not a Councillor, but in the event of the absence of all the Officers and Councillors from a meeting of the Commission, those members of the Commission present shall elect a Chairman from among their number.
    (c) Councillors shall cast their votes on Council matters, if by mail, under the One-Month Rule. The receipt of three votes is to be regarded as equivalent to a quorum.

Prior Termination of Membership.

19. President.- In the event of the death, effective resignation or incapacity of the President or of his ceasing to be a member of the Commission, the Vice-President shall become the President and shall serve as President for the remainder of the latter's term of office.
20. Vice-President.- In the event of the death, effective resignation or incapacity of the Vice-President or of his ceasing to be a member of the Commission, a Vice-President shall be elected as prescribed in these Bylaws, but the Vice-President so elected will be elected for the remainder of the term of the vacant office.
21. Councillors.-
    (a) In the event of the death, effective resignation or incapacity of a member of the Council or of his election as Vice-President or President, or of his ceasing to be a member of the Commission, a Councillor may be elected to the vacancy as provided for and in the manner prescribed in these Bylaws, but the Councillor so elected will serve for the remainder of the term of the vacant office.
    (b) The membership of a member of the Commission on the Council shall be terminated.
        (i) if he ceases to be a member of the Commission;
        (ii) if he tenders his resignation in writing to the President and the resignation is accepted by the President; or
        (iii) by majority vote of the Council if, not being on leave of absence, he persistently fails to deal with Council business without an explanation acceptable to the Council.

The Secretariat.

22. The routine work of the Commission shall be performed by the Secretary and any available staff.
23. The duties of the Secretariat are:
    (a) To conduct the correspondence, record the transactions and keep the archives of the Commission.
    (b) To prepare and edit for publication the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature,* successive instalments of the official lists and indexes (Constitution Art. 14c), and editions of the Code, Constitution and Bylaws.
    (c) To verify so far as practicable (without reducing the author's responsibility: see Code Article 81) the correctness of the facts and references given in each application to the Commission and in comments thereon.

(d) To ensure that the detailed proposals are those required to achieve the ends sought by each applicant.
(e) To send for publication applications which have been prepared to the Secretary's satisfaction.
(f) To submit applications, with published and un-published comments thereon, directly to the Commission for a vote under the appropriate rule (see Bylaws 32 and 33).
(g) to submit every proposal for amendment of the Code, Constitution and Bylaws, to the Council for approval of the wording before it is published.
(h) To send for publication as soon as possible any decision by the Commission (Constitution Art. 14a; but see Bylaw 24).
(i) To prepare any reports called for by the President, Council, Commission or International Union of Biological Sciences.

24. Where, after the issue of a voting paper, it is discovered that the application presented was incorrect or incomplete, the Secretary shall have discretion to defer publication of the decision taken by the Commission, and shall at once notify the Commission.
25. If any member of the Commission is not satisfied with the Secretary's grounds for re-opening a case, he may, within one month of receiving the information specified in Bylaw 24, ask the Council to examine the matter. The Council may then either declare that the vote is cancelled or direct the Secretary to publish the decision taken by the vote in question. If there is no appeal against the Secretary's decision, the vote is deemed to be cancelled.
26. In the event that a new vote is to be taken on the case, the applicant shall be informed.
27. A member of the Commission may request the Secretary to take the action specified in Bylaw 24 above.
28. When the Secretary receives a request under Bylaw 27 he shall (i) if he agrees, take the action requested as though he were acting on his own discretion, or (ii) if he disagrees, refer the matter to the Council.

Applications.

29. Each application shall be examined in the Secretariat and, if found to be defective, shall be corrected in consultation with the applicant.
30. In preparing an application for publication, the Secretary may consult other zoologists, on condition that the outcome of such consultations be divulged to the applicant. The Secretary may ask the President to appoint a committee to advise him in cases

of particular complexity, to specify the terms of reference of such a committee and to set a date for its report to the Council through the Secretary.

31. The decision of the Commission on an application may be reached only by postal vote. Voting papers may be distributed only by the Secretariat and must clearly specify, by statement or reference, the issues to be decided. References to published comments and copies of unpublished comments must accompany each voting paper.

Voting Rules (Constitution Art. 12)

32. The Three-Month Rule.- In all new applications, in all questions involving the use of the plenary powers, in all proposed amendments to the Code, Constitution and Bylaws and in all nominations (Bylaws 1-3) and elections to the Commission between Congresses, a vote of the Commission shall be deemed to be complete when a period of three months has elapsed from the dispatch of the voting paper and when votes have been received from at least one fourth of those who were members on the date of dispatch.
33. The One-Month Rule.- In questions involving additional details or corrections of factual errors regarding authors and dates, or second votes (see Bylaw 34) not involving further use of the plenary powers and in elections to the Council, a vote of the Commission shall be deemed to be complete when one month has elapsed from the dispatch of the voting paper and when votes have been received from at least one fourth of those who were members on the date of dispatch.
34. If at the end of a voting period under Bylaw 32 or 33 fewer than one fourth of the members have recorded their votes, the Secretary shall cancel the voting paper and issue another with its own date of dispatch, under the same rule as the first.
35. If, in a case involving the use of the plenary powers, a majority smaller than a two-thirds majority is in favour of the application in question, the vote shall be taken as a preliminary vote only. The Secretary must then
    (a) report the result of the preliminary vote to the Commission;
    (b) issue simultaneously a second voting paper under the Three-Month Rule calling for a final decision, and include any comments not already communicated to the Commission;
    (c) state clearly the alternative nomenclatural consequences of acceptance or rejection of the request for the use of the plenary powers.

36. In a case submitted for a second vote under Bylaw 35, a two-thirds majority is required for a favourable vote. If a majority smaller than two-thirds is in favour, the application shall be treated as having been rejected and the consequences of rejection (see Bylaw 35c above) shall be deemed to have been approved by the Commission.

N.B. Copies of these Bylaws may be purchased from the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K. price £1.00 post free.

PENNAHIA FOWLER, 1926 (PISCES: SCIAENIDAE), REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 2167.

By Ethelwynn Trewavas *(British Museum (Natural History), London, SW7 5BD)* and P.K. Talwar *(Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum New Building, 27 Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Calcutta 16, India)*

Johnius aneus Bloch, 1793, *Naturges. ausländ. Fische,* vol. 7, pl. 357, was wrongly used, as *Sciaena aneus,* by Day (1876, *The fishes of India,* part 2: 189, pl. 45, fig. 5). Examination of Day's description and figure and of several specimens so identified by him in the British Museum (Natural History) and the Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, and of the collection of the Zoological Survey of India, confirms that the *S. aneus* of Day was synonymous with *Otolithus macrophthalmus* Bleeker, 1850, *Verhandel. Batav. Genootsch.* vol. 23: 16, and *Otolithus leuciscus* Günther, 1872, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) vol. 10: 398, a species of the Tribe OTOLITHINI.

2. We had assumed that *J. aneus* Bloch, 1793, had been based on a single specimen, and one of us (E.T.) so acted in 1977 *(Trans. zool. Soc. London,* vol. 33: 429) when the full evidence for assigning the species to *Johnius (Johnieops)* of the Tribe JOHNIINI was published. Since then Dr. H.J. Paepke, now in charge of the fish collection of the Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, has written to say that two specimens, Nos. 8726 and 8798, had been registered as types of *J. aneus,* but that the former is now lost. The latter - which has been studied by E.T. and by P.K.T. (the latter from photographs) - is therefore a syntype of Bloch's species, and it is here designated lectotype.

3. Among the publications using the name '*aneus* Bloch' in the sense of Day are several comprehensive faunal works (Bleeker, 1877, *Atlas Ichth.* vol. 9, pl. 385, fig. 2; Day, 1889, *Fauna of British India* vol. 2, Fishes: 119; Fowler, 1933, *Bull. U.S. natl Mus.* No. 100, vol. 12: 376; Weber & de Beaufort, 1936, *Fishes Indo-Austr. Arch.* vol. 7: 508; Munro, 1955, *Marine and freshwater fishes of Ceylon:* 154); one special study of the Chinese SCIAENIDAE (Chu, Lo & Wu, 1963, *Study Class. sciaenoid Fishes China:* 58, figs. 33, 59, 85); and an account of a collection of fishes from Bombay by Fowler (1926, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.,* vol. 31: 776) in which he made the species the type of *Pennahia,* proposed as a subgenus of *Johnius* Bloch. Examination (by E.T.) of the

specimens that Fowler had before him shows them to be *S. aneus* of Day, not of Bloch.

4. It might be considered that the best course would be to advocate the continued misuse of *J. aneus*, but the existence of Bloch's type and its undoubted purtenance to another genus persuade us to ask the Commission to recognise *macrophthalmus* Bleeker as the valid name for the species misidentified by Day with *J. aneus* Bloch.

5. The subgenus *Pennahia* Fowler is, we believe, a valid genus, the four species of which have been recognised by Chu, Lo & Wu (1963) as constituting the Indo-Pacific members of a genus that they mistakenly named *Argyrosomus* (a name that belongs to another genus). *Pennahia* is therefore a name that will be used, and has been used by Mohan (1972, *Indian J. Fish.*, vol. 16 (1969): 82-98), by Fischer & Whitehead (1974, *FAO species identification sheets . . . . . (fishing area 57) and . . . . . (fishing area 71)*, Rome, FAO, vol. 3), at the prompting of the senior author, who is using it in a review of the Indo-Pacific species of SCIAENIDAE (Trewavas, 1977).

6. The use of the name *macrophthalmus* for this species, which is quite common and widespread, will in our opinion be adopted without too much confusion, since it has by most authors been listed as the oldest synonym of *S. aneus* sensu Day. Moreover, Indian fishery statistics are not collected separately for this species; it is lumped with 'smaller SCIAENIDAE' (Jhingran, 1975, *Fish and fisheries of India*, x + 953 pp., Delhi).

7. We therefore ask the Commission:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Pennahia* Fowler, 1926 and, having done so, to designate *Otolithus macrophthalmus* Bleeker, 1850, as type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Pennahia* Fowler, 1926 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Otolithus macrophthalmus* Bleeker, 1850, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *macrophthalmus* Bleeker, 1850, as published in the binomen *Otolithus macrophthalmus* (specific name of type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, of *Pennahia* Fowler, 1926) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

DESIGNATION OF *PANGONIA CONICA* BIGOT, 1857, NOT PHILIPPI: 1865 AS TYPE-SPECIES OF *MYCTEROMYIA* PHILIPPI, 1865 (INSECTA, DIPTERA, TABANIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2199

By Cornelius B. Philip *(California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California 94118, U.S.A.)*

Confusion has recently resulted from the early misidentification of *Pangonia conica* Bigot, 1857 *(Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.,* vol. 5: 278), from Chile, the first of four species assigned by Philippi when he created the new primitive horsefly genus *Mycteromyia* in 1865 *(Verh. zool. bot. Ges. Wien,* vol. 15: 712). Without further characterization, Enderlein (1922, *Mitt. Berlin zool. Mus.* vol. 10: 340) designated *P. conica* Bigot as type-species of *Mycteromyia.* This species was the only one included by Philippi in actual characterization of the new genus, but he also redescribed what he supposed to be this species as No. 1 of his 4 included species. After study of the type in the British Museum (Natural History) of *P. conica,* Philip (1968, *Rev. Chil. Ent.,* vol. 6: 12) confirmed his belief (1958, *Pan-Pac. Ent.,* vol. 34: 63) that Bigot's species had been misidentified by Philippi; this was actually his No. 2 species, *M. fusca* n. sp., as confirmed by Philip (op. cit.) by comparison with the type female of *fusca* in Santiago, Chile, of his specimen compared and found to agree with the type of *P. conica. M. conica* Bigot sensu Philippi was then described as a new species, *M. philippii* Philip (1958, op. cit.) and this species was interpreted in a recent catalog of Neotropical TABANIDAE (Fairchild, 1971 *Mus. Zool. Univ. S. Paulo,* Fasc.28: 124) as the true type-species ("*Type species, Pangonia conica* Bigot Enderlein, 1922: 340) (= *philippii* Philip").

2. This new concept would change previous usage exemplified in Surcouf (1921, *Gen. Insectorum,* Fas., 175, p. 123) who states "Le genre *Mycteromyia* fut crée pour *Pangonia conica* (1) Bigot, du Chile," with footnote (1) copying verbatim Bigot's original description of the species. This concept was not changed when Enderlein (op. cit.) designated *P. conica* Bigot as type-species of *Mycteromyia.* Nor was it changed in his "Catalogo" of Neotropical TABANIDAE when Krober (1934, *Rev. Ent.,* vol. 4(2), p. 239) under *Mycteromyia* repeated "Genotype *Pangonia conica Bigot*," and also listed *fusca* Philippi as No. 5 species.

3. No confusion in application of this generic name to a group of primitive, non-haematophagous flies in southern South America occurred until the recent discovery cited above that Philippi had originally misidentified the later-assigned type-species. No subsequent usage in the Fairchild 1971 interpretation has

occurred, but could cause future taxonomic confusion if it is followed.

4. Misidentified type-species, when new genera are erected, are considered under Articles 67 and 70a, ICZN, as proper subjects for referral to the Commission for consideration of the individual merits of each case. Pending such decision, current usage is to be followed.

5. *Mycteromyia* is now catalogued (Fairchild, 1971, op. cit.) with 13 species in the southern Neotropical Region, and several additions are in prospect. The genus also has zoogeographic and phylogenetic significance.

6. A decision on the nomenclaturally acceptable type-species of *Mycteromyia* is of immediate concern because new genitalic studies on the assemblage of species now assigned to the genus, in preparation by S. Coscaròn of La Plata University, Argentina, and the undersigned, indicate that:

(1) *M. conica* (Bigot) and *M. philippii* ("*conica*" of Philippi) Philip are not congeneric;

(2) *M. philippii* will be the designated type-species of a new genus on the assumption that the original concept of *Pangonia conica* Bigot (not sens. Philippi), as type species of *Mycteromyia*, is not changed as it has been in Fairchild's recent catalog (op. cit.); and

(3) suprageneric taxa as high at least as tribe, now under revision, could be affected nomenclaturally.

7. The Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to designate the nominal species *Pangonia conica* Bigot, 1857, as type-species of the nominal genus *Mycteromyia* Philippi, 1865;

(2) to place the generic name *Mycteromyia* Philippi, 1865 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by the Commission under (1) above, *Pangonia conica* Bigot, 1857, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *conica* Bigot, 1857, as published in the binomen *Pangonia conica* (specific name of type-species of *Mycteromyia* Philippi, 1865) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

ATTELABUS LINNAEUS, 1758 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): REQUEST FOR CONFIRMATION OF DESIGNATION OF TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 2209

By Hans Silfverberg *(Zoological Museum of the University, Helsingfors, Finland)*

1. Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10: 387) described the genus *Attelabus*, with ten species included. Later (Linnaeus 1767, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12: 619) he included more species, among them *A. curculionoides*, a new species which he himself synonymized with *Curculio nitens* Scopoli (1763, *Ent. Carniol.*: 25). Although a junior synonym, the name *A. curculionoides* was used for more than a hundred years, but was finally replaced by *A. nitens* in the end of the 19th century.

2. The ten originally included *Attelabus* species have later been transferred to different genera, most of them belonging to other families, such as CLERIDAE and TENEBRIONIDAE. *Attelabus curculionoides* remained, however, in the genus, so Schönherr (1823, Curculionides, *Isis* (Oken) 1823 : 1135) was following normal usage when he designated that species type of *Attelabus*.

3. Schönherr's designation is invalid according to the Code, but since it has been unanimously accepted, a change would only cause confusion. The generic name *Attelabus* is the basis for the family-name ATTELABIDAE. Two of the originally included species are currently considered to belong to this family, namely *A. coryli* and *A. betulae*. The former is presently known as *Apoderus coryli* (L.), the latter as *Deporaus betulae* (L.). Within ATTELABIDAE *Apoderus* is the type of the subfamily APODERINAE, while *Deporaus* is included in RHYNCHITINAE, being type of the tribe DEPORAINI. Thus the choice of either of these names would be against the interest of stability, as would in a still higher degree be the choice of any species outside the family.

4. Therefore, in the interest of stability, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to confirm the designation by Schönherr in 1823 of *Attelabus curculionoides* L. as type-species of *Attelabus* Linnaeus, 1758;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names the name *Attelabus* Linnaeus, 1758, (gender: masculine), type-species (by designation of Schönherr and confirmed by the plenary powers under (1) above): *Attelabus curculionoides* Linnaeus, 1767 [= *Curculio nitens* Scopoli, 1763]

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names the name *nitens* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the binomen *Curculio nitens* [senior synonym of *Attelabus curculionoides* Linnaeus, 1767].

CATAPHRYXUS SHIINO, 1936 (CRUSTACEA, ISOPODA), PROPOSED CONSERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS Z.N.(S.) 2217

By John C. Markham *(Bermuda Biological Station for Research, Inc., St. George's West 1-15, Bermuda)*

The object of this proposal is to eliminate confusion between two different nominal genera of bopyrid isopods, *Epiphrixus* Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis, 1932, and *Epiphryxus* Shiino, 1934, and to validate the technically invalid treatment of their names as homonyms.

2. Caroli (1930), recognising that the generic name *Phryxus* Rathke, 1843, was a junior homonym of *Phryxus* Hübner, 1819 in Lepidoptera, proposed as a replacement name the alternate spelling *Phrixus,* even though he was aware of the available name *Hemiarthrus* Giard & Bonnier, 1887 (: 36), which had been proposed expressly as a replacement name for *Phryxus* Rathke. Although *Hemiarthrus* is now accepted as the correct name for that genus (for discussion see Markham, 1972), confusion in the spelling of names derived from *Phryxus* or *Phrixus* persists.

3. Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis (1932: 99), accepting Caroli's name *Phrixus,* described a closely related genus which they named *Epiphrixus,* type-species *Epiphrixus adriaticus* Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis. Shiino (1934: 281), unaware of the paper by Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis, described yet another closely related genus, which he named *Epiphryxus,* type-species, by monotypy, *Epiphryxus primus* Shiino. Upon subsequently learning of the existence of *Epiphrixus,* he regarded *Epiphryxus* Shiino as a junior homonym of it and proposed the replacement name *Cataphryxus* Shiino, 1936 (: 172-173) for *Epiphryxus* Shiino, 1934.

4. According to Article 56a of the Code, generic names distinguished by a single letter are not homonyms, so *Epiphryxus* did not need to be replaced and consequently *Cataphryxus* should be regarded as a junior objective synonym of the valid name *Epiphryxus* and thus invalid. Unfortunately, if this principle were followed in the present case, considerable confusion would result, because (a) the genera *Epiphrixus* and *Epiphryxus* belong to the same subfamily, (b) there is no distinction between the pronunciation of the two names, and (c) it has been a common, though deplorable, practice among several authors to spell all names ending in the element *-phrixus* or *-phryxus* in a single manner regardless of their respective original spellings. Thus the distinction in spelling between *Epiphrixus* and *Epiphryxus* is likely to be obscured.

5. Suppression of the senior objective synonym *Epiphryxus* Shiino would automatically make the name *Cataphryxus* valid for the genus in question, thereby formally approving the express purpose of Shiino (1936) in proposing the latter name.

6. The Commission is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Epiphryxus* Shiino, 1934, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Epiphrixus* Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis, 1932 (gender, masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Epiphrixus adriaticus* Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis;
   (b) *Cataphryxus* Shiino, 1936 (gender, masculine), type-species, through *Epiphryxus* Shiino, 1934, *Epiphryxus primus* Shiino, 1934;

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *adriaticus* Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis, 1932, as published in the binomen *Epiphrixus adriaticus* (specific name of type-species of *Epiphrixus* Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis, 1932);
   (b) *primus* Shiino, 1934, as published in the binomen *Epiphryxus primus* (specific name of type-species of *Cataphryxus* Shiino, 1936);

(4) to place the generic name *Epiphryxus* Shiino, 1934, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 34, part 4 (pp.193 - 273, pls. 1,2, TP, I-XII)February 1978.

NOTICES

(a) *Date of commencement of voting.* In normal circumstances the Commission may start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.* The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the Bulletin [those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b]:

(1) *Notropis* Rafinesque, 1818 (Pisces): revised proposal to designate gender of generic name as masculine. Z.N.(S.) 663.

(2) CARABIDAE (Coleoptera), proposals concerning the names of four Linnean species. Z.N.(S.) 1237.

(3) TETHYIDAE in Gastropods, Sponges and Ascidians: proposals to remove the homonymy. Z.N.(S.) 1780.

(4) *Rotalia menardii* Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865 (Foraminiferida): proposal to suppress lectotype and designate neotype Z.N.(S.) 2145.

(c) The following new applications have been received since the publication of vol. 34(3) on 9th November 1977. Those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b.

*(1) *Bradypterus* Gray, 1840 (Aves, SYLVIIDAE): proposed to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. Z.N.(S.) 2232 (C.W. Benson).

*(2) *Sterna cerulea* Bennett, 1840 (Aves, LARIDAE): proposed conservation under plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2233 (D.T. Holyoak).

(3) *Lespesia* Robineau-Desvoidy (1863): (Diptera, TACHINIDAE): proposed designation of a type-species under plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2234 (C.W. Sabrosky).

(4) *Cancer vocans major* Herbst, 1782 (Crustacea, Decapoda): proposal to use plenary powers to validate a neotype selection. Z.N.(S.) 2235 (L.B. Holthuis).
(5) *Panopeus* H. Milne Edwards, 1834 (Crustacea, Decapoda): request for designation of a type-species under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2236 (L.B. Holthuis).
*(6) *Williamia* Monterosato, 1884 (Gastropoda: SIPHONARIIDAE): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2237 (H.A. Rehder).

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

DRAFT THIRD EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE

Readers are reminded that the draft Third Edition of the Code is now available, price £2.50 by ordinary mail, £5.00 by air mail. Comments will be welcomed and should be sent in as soon as possible, and in any case before February 1979. Copies of a paper explaining the major changes proposed by the Editorial Committee are also available, price 50p.

APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL HELP FOR THE COMMISSION

The work of the Commission is seriously retarded by the lack of a full-time scientific assistant to the Secretary for the last two and a half years. This lack, which is entirely due to shortage of funds, must inevitably continue unless the appeal to the member countries of IUBS endorsed by the General Assembly is more successful. Members of the Commission whose countries have not yet contributed are especially urged to press their national adhering bodies to make the appropriate contribution. The Secretary will gladly help with supporting information.

COMMITTEE ON THE TYPIFICATION OF SPECIES OF PROTOZOA

In June 1977 the Secretary attended the 5th International Congress of Protozoology in New York to discuss nomenclatural problems in the Protozoa, particularly the parasitic forms. It appeared that one cause of the prevailing confusion is the impossibility, under the present Code, of determining the application of specific names by means of type-specimens.

The Congress therefore set up a committee to examine this problem, and instructed it to report to the International Commissions of Protozoology and Zoological Nomenclature before June 1978. This report can be discussed at the Fourth International Congress of Parasitology at Warsaw in August 1978. It is hoped to present a draft modification of the Code to the Commission in time for discussion at the IUBS General Assembly at Helsinki in 1979 and incorporation in the third edition of the Code.

The members of the committee are Professor J.O. Corliss (USA), Professor J.-M. Doby (France), Professor P.C.C. Garnham (UK), Professor Norman Levine (USA), Dr R.S. Bray (UK) and Dr F.C. Page (UK). The Secretary to the Commission is Chairman.

c/o British Museum (Natural History)
Cromwell Road
London SW7 5BD
United Kingdom

R.V.MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature
November, 1977

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *PLEUROCERA* RAFINESQUE, 1818. Z.N.(S.) 83

(see vol. 33: 105-113)

(1) By Carol B. Stein *(Museum of Zoology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA)*

In the process of compiling a recent paper on the endangered species of Alabama (Stein, 1976, Gastropods. Pp. 21-41 in Boschung, H., edit., Endangered and threatened plants and animals of Alabama, *Bull. Alabama Mus. nat. Hist.*, No. 2), I have spent a great deal of time searching out and studying the literature on the PLEUROCERIDAE. After careful investigation of the matter, I am convinced that the Code should be strictly applied to the case of *Pleurocera* and that *Pleurocera verrucosa* Rafinesque, 1820, should be allowed to stand as the type-species of that genus.

I therefore strongly object to the proposal to set aside this type-species and substitute *Pleurocera acuta* Rafinesque, 1831, which is currently recognised as belonging to a different generic group, as the officially sanctioned type-species of *Pleurocera*.

If our system of zoological nomenclature is to be durable and flexible enough to continue to describe the changing taxonomic concepts of the biological relationships among animal populations, then it is essential that that nomenclatural system be based on an internally consistent, objective, workable Code. The system of nominal genera based on type-species, using the Law of Priority, seems to me a sound attempt to achieve that end.

In my view, the use by the Commission of its plenary powers to preserve a name or a combination which is in violation of the Law of Priority weakens the force of the Code. The change of a currently accepted name which is in error will cause confusion to some who have been following the erroneous usage; but the use of the plenary powers to endorse the error will cause even more confusion to future workers. The perpetuation of the error of excluding *Pleurocera verrucosa* Rafinesque, 1820 from the genus *Pleurocera*, of which it is the legitimate type-species, by monotypy, would surely be a gross abuse of the plenary powers of the Commission.

The main argument in the application now before the Commission is that to revert to *verrucosa* as the type-species of *Pleurocera* would upset stability and cause confusion by changing a nomenclaturally-linked generic concept of long standing. Dr Rehder has answered this argument *(Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, vol. 2: 12). As a member of one of the "generations still to come" when Rehder's letter was published in 1951 and Morrison's monograph was published in 1954, I find it quite incomprehensible that there is still any argument that "personal preferences and habits as far as the use of certain names" should be sanctioned over the admitted legitimacy of *verrucosa* as the type-species in this case.

Certainly Rafinesque will never win any prizes for careful work as a taxonomist. Nevertheless, his writings are an established part of the literature

of American natural history, and in many cases those taxonomists who have carefully studied his descriptions and figures have been able to identify the taxa he described. In spite of his errors of observation, of mingling facts with hearsay and memory, of the sketchy quality of his descriptions and figures, and of his failure to keep a well-labelled collection, ichthyologists and botanists have generally been able to recognise the forms he described and have adopted his names. It is unfortunate that so few malacologists have as yet undertaken the difficult task of studying Rafinesque's writings in this field. The majority have ignored both Rafinesque's work and that of the few scholars who had carefully studied it.

Viewing the evidence objectively, it is obvious that Rafinesque's concept of his genus *Pleurocera* was broad enough to include both *verrucosa* and *acuta*. Since his time, concepts of generic names and groupings among the pleurocerids have changed many times. As Rehder pointed out in 1951, the whole subfamily is in need of revision, and several other of Rafinesque's names, not now generally accepted, will be found to be valid for certain groups in it. Even today, after Morrison's 1954 revision of the family, it is probable that no two specialists are in full agreement on the generic grouping which best reflects current knowledge of the affinities of the species. There is also considerable disagreement on the delineation of species. Dr William J. Clench's catalogue of pleurocerid names, which should be published soon, will be a major step towards establishing a solid foundation for the nomenclature of this group. I hope that my own studies will produce new evidence of taxonomic relationships in it.

Lithasia Haldeman, 1840 is a junior synonym of *Pleurocera* since the latter genus is based on *verrucosa*. Dr George M. Davis *(Federal Register* vol. 42 (8): 2507, Jan. 12, 1977) uses *Io* Lea, 1831, for a genus which includes the type-species of both *Lithasia (geniculata* Haldeman, 1840) and *Pleurocera (verrucosa* Rafinesque, 1820), since he recognises "a cline of intergradation between the genera *Io, Lithasia* and *Angitrema"* and *Io* is the oldest of those three names. But the logical conclusion from this taxonomic view is that *Pleurocera* must be the valid name for such a genus.

(2) by Arthur H. Clarke *(National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. 20560)*

I support the recommendations of the proposal to designate a type-species for *Pleurocera* and on generic name problems. I regret, in fact, my previous opposition as mentioned on p. 108 (para 15) of the application.

In response to para 22 (pp. 110-111) I wish to support giving precedence for PLEUROCERIDAE over PALUDOMIDAE on the grounds that the former name is in general use and that stability would be served if usage were maintained.

I have searched for the earliest type-designation for *Paludomus* Swainson, 1840, and I believe it is that of J.E. Gray, 1847 *(Proc. zool. Soc. London,* vol. 15: 155). The species there designated is *"Melania conica"*, one of the three originally included species. This species is also cited by recent authors, e.g. Wenz, W., 1839(*Handbuch der Paläozoologie*, Gastropoda (3),

Prosobranchia: 703), as the type-species of *Paludomus* Swainson, so no change in the current application of *Paludomus* will ensue from accepting *M. conica* as type.

(3) by Harald A. Rehder *(National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C. 20560)*

I welcome this opportunity to make some comments on this revived problem, not only because it allows me to express my approval of this attempt to settle a case that has long needed resolution, but also because I am able to put on record a reversal of an opinion that I expressed some thirty-two years ago.

2. When Mr Hemming in 1944 took up the request for a ruling on the type-species of *Pleurocera* Rafinesque, 1818, originally submitted to C.W. Stiles by H.A. Pilsbry in 1925, he requested opinions on the case from several malacologists. In my reply to him, which stated the views of Paul Bartsch as well as J.P.E. Morrison, I favoured strict application of rules and acceptance of *Pleurocera verrucosa* Rafinesque as type by monotypy.

3. At this time, however, I feel that nomenclatural and systematic stability in this large and important family would best be served by the Commission using its plenary powers to designate *Pleurocera acuta* as type-species of *Pleurocera*. The preponderance of publications using *Pleurocera* in this sense in the lists given by Rosewater in 1960 and 1976 - 41 as opposed to three using *Pleurocera* with *verrucosa* as type- is an impressive argument in favour of the action requested of the Commission.

4. I therefore wholeheartedly endorse and support the proposals outlined in Section A (1976, *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 33 (2): 111).

5. As for the problem of the family-group names involved, it appears that *Pachychilus* and the genera and subgenera grouped around it may be so closely related to genera in the PLEUROCERIDAE that the use of a subfamily PACHYCHILINAE is of doubtful value (G.M. Davis, *pers. comm.*). At any rate I feel that the subfamily PACHYCHILINAE Troschel, 1858, if it proves to be of taxonomic value, should be subordinate to PLEUROCERIDAE Fischer, 1885.

6. Until more is known of the biology and morphology of the genus *Paludomus* Swainson, 1840, the relationships of the genus and the subfamily PALUDOMINAE Gill, 1871, will be in doubt. It may well be that this group is equally distant in its relationships from both the PLEUROCERIDAE and the THIARIDAE and may rank as a distinct family. Until the characters of *Paludomus* are elucidated, the family-group name PALUDOMIDAE should not have nomenclatural precedence over PLEUROCERIDAE.

7. The type-species of *Paludomus* is *Melania conica* Gray, 1834 *(non* Say, 1821; =*rudis* Reeve, 1854, fide Hanley & Theobald, 1876), designated by Gray in 1847 *(Proc. zool. Soc. London,* vol. 15: 155); Gray questioned the allocation of this genus to the VIVIPARIDAE.

(4) by Dwight W. Taylor *(Pacific Marine Station, Dillon Beach, California 94929)*

I hereby support the proposal to designate the type-species of *Pleurocera* as *P. acuta* Rafinesque; to place *Pleurocera* Rafinesque, 1818, *Lithasia* Haldeman, 1840, *Pleurocera acuta* Rafinesque, 1831 and *Lithasia geniculata* Haldeman, 1840, on the Official Lists of names in zoology.

Consideration by the Commission of family names such as PLEUROCERIDAE and PALUDOMIDAE is premature. What is needed is sound morphological data, not legal rulings. There is as yet no consensus among zoologists as to the family classification of freshwater snails of the Cerithiacea (principally THIARIDAE, MELANOPSIDAE and PLEUROCERIDAE).

Paragraphs 18 and 20 of the proposal mention the family-group names "Pachychili" and "PACHYCHILINAE" further stating that PLEUROCERIDAE should not be replaced. But that replacement was made years ago in a work not cited in the proposal. The title is (translated from the Russian) "Molluscan fauna and zoogeographical classification of continental waters of the earth" (Leningrad, 1970) and the author is Y. Starobogatov, himself a member of the Commission. PACHYCHILIDAE is credited to Troschel, 1857, and replaces PLEUROCERIDAE.

From limited experience with the tropical fauna I doubt that *Pachychilus* is to be grouped with *Pleurocera*. The differences in radula are quite striking to my eye. In time I think we shall come to a family PACHYCHILIDAE, including such genera as *Brotia, Melanatria, Potadoma, Goodrichia, Pachychilus* and *Doryssa*. But that is a matter for future taxonomic studies. The most useful thing the Commission could do in the matter of family-group names is to abandon the application to them of the Law of Priority.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF RANA *SPHENOCEPHALA* COPE, 1886 AND SUPPRESSION OF *RANA UTRICULARIUS* HARLAN, 1826. Z.N.(S.) 2141

(see vol. 33: 195-203)

(1) By John K. Tucker *(105 E. Fayette, Effingham, Illinois 62401, USA)*

Brown, Smith & Funk in their application in this case show that the resurrection of *Rana utricularia* Harlan by Pace (1974) is contrary to spirit and overriding purpose of the Code, which is to promote stability of zoological nomenclature. Nomenclatural stability within the *Rana pipiens* complex was the result of a large number of studies on both the regional (e.g. Smith, P.W., 1961, *Bull. Illinois nat. Hist. Survey*, vol. 28: 1-198) and national (e.g. Wright & Wright, 1949, *Handbook of frogs and toads of the United States and Canada.* New York, Comstock Publ. Assoc.) levels. The names were further stabilised by a number of investigations of leopard frog vocalisations (reviewed by Brown,

1973, *Amer. Zool.*, vol. 13: 73-79). Pace's actions undermine these works and will cause considerable confusion among workers unfamiliar with anuran systematics.

I should like to point out that the neotype designated by Pace for *R. utricularia* appears not to have been validly designated in the first place. Article 75b states that a neotype must not be designated for a species whose name is not in general use either as a valid name or a synonym. *R. utricularius* has certainly not been in general use as a valid name, and I hardly believe that Schmidt's use of the name as a synonym of *R. pipiens* (1953, *A check list of North American amphibians and reptiles*, 6th edit., Amer. Soc. Ichth. Herpet., Chicago) qualifies it as being in general use as a synonym. Under Article 75c(3), Pace did not say why she believed the original material was lost or destroyed, nor did she indicate what steps she had taken to trace it. Although Schmidt restricted the type-locality to "the vicinity of Philadelphia", it was perhaps injudicious to designate a neotype from Philadelphia itself even though it falls within Harlan's original locality ("Pennsylvania and New Jersey") for his doubtfully identifiable species.

Since the resurrection of the forgotten name *Rana utricularius* Harlan threatens the nomenclatural stability of the *Rana pipiens* complex, and since the neotype designation appears to be invalid, I strongly support the request of Brown, Smith & Funk.

(2) By the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

Comments have been received from the zoologists listed below, all in favour of the application by Brown, Smith & Funk. The grounds for their support are: that Pace (1974) wrongly revived an unused name and applied it so as to displace a junior name in general use; that this action was a cause of confusion and instability of nomenclature in a group of frogs (the *Rana pipiens* complex) which is widely used by physiologists, geneticists, embryologists and developmental biologists who are not familiar with the taxonomic refinements involved; and that Pace's taxonomic conclusions are debatable even given her own terms of reference. No adverse comment has been received.

Dr A.N.G. Aldrete *(Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico City)*, Prof. W.F. Blair *(University of Texas, Austin, Texas)*, Dr H.S. Cuellar *(University of Texas Dental School, Houston, Texas)*, Dr O. Cuellar *(University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah)*, Mr H.A. Evans *(University of Leeds, U.K.)*, Dr J.S. Frost *(University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona)*, Mr R.H. Gray *(Battelle-Pacific Northwest Labs, Richland, Washington)*, Dr E.J. Greding *(Del Mar College, Corpus Christi, Texas)*, Mr Tom R. Johnson *(2820 Oakland Avenue, St Louis, Missouri)*, Dr L.E. Licht *(York University, Downsview, Ontario, Canada)*, Prof. G. Matz, *(Université d'Angers, France)*, Dr E.O. Moll, *(Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois)*, Prof. E. Nevo *(University of Haifa, Israel)*, Mr O. Sanders *(Southwestern Biological Supply Co., Dallas, Texas)*, Prof. Dr H. Schneider *(Universität Bonn, BRD)*, Dr F.E. Schwalm *(Albert-Ludwigs Universität, Freiburg-im-Breisgau, BRD)* and Dr P.W. Smith *(Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois)*.

COMMENT ON MICROFORM AS PUBLICATION. Z.N.(S.) 2182.
(see vol. 33: 98-104; vol. 34: 9-10, 133 - 135)

By Dr. J.M. Dickins *(Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology & Geophysics, Department of National Resources, P.O. Box 378, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601, Australia)*

Amongst the palaeontologists at BMR there is considerable difference of opinion about the merits of microfiche, but there is general agreement that for use in palaeontology almost automatic reproduction at full size will be required. In the writing of reports and reading for a considerable length of time it is clear that microfiche is not suitable. Reference to a number of publications is required at the same time and microfiche is clearly not practicable for this kind of use. There is a strong feeling amongst us that new taxa should appear in full-size print and that microfiche should not be accepted in this regard. We are also very concerned that any suggestion should be made that most works in palaeontology should appear in microfiche. This suggestion was made by Dr. Frye of the Geological Society of America. This seems to imply that taxonomic work is of some lesser merit. We are convinced of the fundamental importance of taxonomic work for advances in geological (and zoological and botanical) work.

We feel there is some basis for wanting to improve the quality of taxonomic work and its publication but this is a far-reaching matter. We do not believe that this will be achieved by restricting publication, nor do we believe that taxonomic needs will be met by lodging copies of the works in a limited number of libraries.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO RULE THAT BONELLI'S "TABULA SYNOPTICA" (1811) IS PUBLISHED. Z.N.(S.) 2135
(see vol. 34: 61-62)

By L.B. Holthuis *(Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands)*

Bonelli's "Tabula Synoptica" forms part of the reprints of Bonelli's article, even though it did not appear in the paper as it was printed in the *Mémoires*. These reprints are duly published and fulfil all requirements of Article 8 of the Code. The fact that only eight copies are known to exist is immaterial; many works published as early as that (1811-1813) or even later are known in fewer copies than that. The table should simply be considered a separate publication.

Reply by Dr M. Mroczkowski

H.E. Andrewes, the eminent British specialist in CARABIDAE, published a "Note on Bonelli's 'Tableau Synoptique' " in *Trans. ent. Soc. London*, 1919: 89-92, 467, with the following conclusion: "From the above it seems clear that the 'Tableau Synoptique' was never published, but that copies

of it were distributed by Bonelli along with the separates of his paper in or about 1813."

C.D. Sherborn (1922, *Index Animalium,* Ser. 2: xxvii) wrote: "The table and plate were not published but were issued by Bonelli with his separates."

Horn & Schenkling (1928, *Index Litteraturae Entomologicae*) wrote: "Von den beabsichtigten 4Taf. u. 1 Tableau ist nur letzteres u. 1 Taf. gedruckt worden, aber nicht veröffentlicht."

Andrewes consistently rejected all Bonelli's generic names, and in basic works published over a long period (e.g. *Generic Names of British Insects,* Part 6, CARABIDAE, 1939; *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) vol. 19, 1935) replaced some of them by junior synonyms: *Demetrias* by *Risophilus* Leach, 1815; *Laemostenus* by *Pristonychus* Dejean, 1828; *Pterostichus* by *Feronia* Latreille, 1817.

It is only in current British practice that the names introduced by Andrewes are still used. The Scandinavian, French, German, Slavonic and other specialists of CARABIDAE constantly use Bonelli's names. The Swedish entomologist C.H. Lindroth wrote (1974, *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects,* vol. 4, part 2, CARABIDAE): "In the present work the use of generic names of Carabidae deviates from current British practice in only a few cases. One reason for changes is that, notwithstanding Andrewes' opinion (1937, 1939), Bonelli's names from 1810 [sic] must be considered valid (see Gaskin & Lewis, 1956). This implies that *Helobium, Feronia* and *Risophilus* should be replaced by *Blethisa, Pterostichus* and *Demetrias,* respectively."

Bonelli's names are used as valid in the *Catalogus Faunae Poloniae,* CARABIDAE, Part 1, 1973, Part 2, 1974, and in *Die Käfer Mitteleuropas,* vol. 2, by Freude, Harde & Lohse, 1976.

I agree with Dr Holthuis that it is not the number of copies that is at issue in this case. It is rather the manner in which the copies were distributed. Gaskin & Lewis (1956: 163) concluded that the "Tabula Synoptica" was certainly not published in the volume of the *Mémoires* of the Turin Academy, but that it formed an integral part of his separates. Thus, no regular subscriber to the *Mémoires* received a copy of the "Tabula Synoptica" with his subscription or exchange copy, and all known bound copies that contain it seem to have passed through private hands. Gaskin & Lewis point out that the plate that was intended to illustrate the table was never produced (although the original exists in Turin). Had it been issued, the case would be exactly covered by Article 9(2) of the Code. The table was issued to a selected few persons only and was not available to the general body of subscribers to the *Mémoires* nor to the zoological public. It follows that a plenary powers ruling is needed to make the work available. If that is denied, a more elaborate and complicated application will have to be devised for the conservation of the individual new generic names concerned, in the interests of stability of nomenclature.

There has been some difference of opinion about the date of the work. Hieke (1976, *Die Käfer Mitteleuropas)* gave the date of 1809 for *Amara* and Freude (1976, in the same work) and Lindroth (quoted above) cited 1810. The *Catalogus Faunae Poloniae* gave 1811 and Andrewes cited 1813. My own investigations support the conclusion of Gaskin & Lewis that the work was published in 1811, and I ask the Commission to rule to that effect.

OPINION 1100
DESIGNATION OF *MUSCA FRIT* LINNAEUS, 1758, AS TYPE-SPECIES OF *OSCINELLA* BECKER, 1909 (DIPTERA, CHLOROPIDAE)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, all fixations of type-species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Oscinella* Becker, 1909, are hereby set aside, and *Musca frit* is designated as type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Oscinella* Becker, 1909 (gender, feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Musca frit* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2055.

(3) The specific name *frit* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Musca frit* (specific name of type-species of *Oscinella* Becker, 1909) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2626.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2037

An application from Dr C.W. Sabrosky *(Systematic Entomology Laboratory, c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington D.C.)* for the use of the plenary powers to designate *Musca frit* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species of *Oscinella* Becker, 1909, was first received on 5 March 1973. It was sent to the printer on 2 April 1973 and published on 10 October 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 121-123. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* and to the serials specified in the Constitution, as well as to nine entomological serials. Support was received from Dr Emilia Nartshuk *(Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad),* but in spite of the economic importance of the case, no other comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 23 February 1977 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1977)10 for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 122. At the close of the voting period on 23 May 1977 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes - twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Lemche, Holthuis, Eisenmann, Vokes, Alvarado, Tortonese, Rohdendorf, Mroczkowski, Willink, Heppell, Sabrosky, Kraus, Bayer, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Starobogatov, Ride, Dupuis, Nye, Cogger

Negative votes - one (1): Habe.

A late affirmative vote was received from Dr Welch. No voting paper was returned by M. Bernardi.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

frit,Musca, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) vol. 1:598

Oscinella Becker, 1909, Chloropidae. Eine monographische Studie, I. Teil, Palaearktisches Region. *Archivum Zoologicum* (Budapest), vol. 1: 150.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on voting paper (77)10 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1100.

R.V.MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
2 August 1977

OPINION 1101
CONSERVATION OF *GEOSITTA PERUVIANA* LAFRESNAYE, 1847 AND *GEOSITTA PAYTAE* MENEGAUX & HELLMAYR, 1906 (AVES)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, the specific name *paytensis* Lesson, 1837, as published in the binomen *Anthus paytensis*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following names are placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *peruviana* Lafresnaye, 1847, as published in the binomen *Geositta peruviana* (Name Number 2627);

(b) *paytae* Ménégaux & Hellmayr, 1906, as published in the binomen *Geositta paytae* (Name Number 2628).

(3) The specific name *paytensis* Lesson, 1837, as published in the binomen *Anthus paytensis*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1024.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 1980

An application for the suppression of *Anthus paytensis* Lesson, 1837 (Aves) was first received from Dr Charles Vaurie (then of the *American Museum of Natural History, New York)* on 23 August 1971. It was sent to the printer on 23 September 1971 and published on 1 May 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 29: 35-36. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the serials prescribed in the Constitution and to twelve ornithological serials. The application was supported by the Standing Committee on Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress (*Bull.* vol. 30: 71). The Secretary (*Bull.* vol. 31: 172) asked for further information, and this was supplied by Dr Vaurie (*Bull.* vol. 32: 16).

On 10 February 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote on Dr Vaurie's application on Voting Paper (1976)7. The following extract from Dr Vaurie's letter, approved by him, accompanied the voting paper:

"I wish to add some information to my earlier comment to show that Zimmer almost certainly erred in identifying *Anthus paytensis* Lesson, 1837, with *Geositta peruviana* Lafresnaye, 1847. Hence his action upset taxonomic as well as nomenclatural stability.

"I am at present responsible for bringing together, studying and arranging the large collection of bird types in the Paris Museum. In my original application in this case I had not questioned Berlioz's and Zimmer's opinion and said "the type of *paytae* Ménégaux & Hellmayr, 1906 . . . was very probably the same specimen on which Lesson based his *paytensis* published in 1837". However, I can now say that the type of *paytensis* is not in the Paris collections and may never have existed. No specimen which could be the type was ever registered there or in the lists of specimens brought back by the *Uranie* or the *Vénus.*

"The original label of the type of *paytae* Ménégaux & Hellmayr is not dated. It says merely "Payta" with an undecipherable scribble which may be "m" for "male". A later label is in Hellmayr's writing, as Zimmer says Berlioz informed him; but either Zimmer or Berlioz made an error, for the label says "*Geositta paytae,* type de l'espèce", *not* "*Geositta paytensis*". Berlioz apparently told Zimmer that Lesson's type was collected by Gaudichaud, possibly on the voyage of the *Uranie*, whereas the type of *paytae* was obtained on the voyage of the *Vénus.* However, the lists of birds brought back by the ships (perhaps incomplete) mention no specimens of *Geositta* or *Anthus.* The *Uranie* lists include no material of any kind from the western coasts of South America, and Bertin (1939, *Bull. Mus. nat. d'Hist. nat.* (2) vol. 11, no. 1) states explicitly that natural history specimens were collected only by Quoy and Gaimard.

"The voyage of the *Vénus* lasted from 1836 to 1839, and the earliest date of accession in the museum register is 5 September 1839. But as Lesson's *paytensis* was published in 1837, it is impossible that *paytae* was based on the same specimen. Gaudichaud may have been a collector on the *Vénus,* but was certainly not on the *Uranie.* Moreover, his name on the label of the type of *paytae* is in Hellmayr's writing.

"The type of *paytae* is certainly a *Geositta peruviana;* but *Anthus paytensis* Lesson is unidentifiable, notwithstanding Zimmer's statement that 'the description [of Lesson]fits *Geositta peruviana* in detail'. It does nothing of the kind! The only conspicuous character of *G. peruviana* is the reddish-cinnamon colour of the wing over most of its area, interrupted by a very broad band of dark brown near the distal third. The tips of the outer four remiges are brown, those of the others are reddish. The tail is also reddish. Lesson, who was an experienced and careful taxonomist, was clearly describing a different bird: 'Son plumage en dessus est couleur d'ochre-brunâtre, la teinte brune est plus marquée sur les pennes alaires et caudales, où les plumes sont frangées de blond. Toutefois, les dernières sont terminées de brun.

Les parties inférieures sont blanches, lavées de jaune sur les côtés du cou et sur les flancs'.

"Ménégaux & Hellmayr's type has the wing colour of *peruviana* but is too faded to be certain of the general coloration 'du dessus' and 'des parties inférieures'. But *G. peruviana*, of which I have seen many good specimens, is very pale sandy above, not ochre or brown, and whitish below, not yellow at the sides of the neck and on the flanks.

"To sum up, *Anthus paytensis* Lesson, 1837, is one of those rare cases of a *nomen dubium* that ought to be suppressed. Indeed, since its true identity is a matter of mere speculation, its revival so as to displace a name in long-standing use is unlikely to promote stability of nomenclature".

On 10 February 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote on Voting Paper (76)7 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 29: 36. At the close of the Voting Period on 10 May 1976 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes - fourteen (14) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Mayr, Lemche, Eisenmann, Mroczkowski, Vokes, Willink, Tortonese, Corliss, Rohdendorf, Bernardi, Nye, Bayer

Negative Vote: Heppell

Abstentions: Dupuis, Sabrosky

Late Affirmative Votes: Alvarado, Habe, Brinck, Kraus

Leave of Absence: Binder.

Voting Papers not returned: Erben, Simpson, Starobogatov.

The following comments sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers caused me not to issue an Opinion, but to seek Council's permission to re-open the case.

Sabrosky (abstaining): "I would ordinarily have voted for *paytensis,* but the cited zoological considerations seem to have blemished its claim. However, I am not at all satisfied with those. It is curiously inconsistent that Vaurie *(Bull.* vol. 30: 71) stated that Zimmer (1953) 'established . . . *incontrovertibly'* (my italics) the identity of *paytensis* Lesson, but in *Bull.* 32: 16 he stated that 'the correctness of Zimmer's interpretation . . . of Lesson's description can be contested'.

"The additional information furnished by Vaurie deals chiefly with the identity and labelling of a certain specimen in the Paris Museum, but Zimmer's conclusions were based on the *description,* not on that specimen. The positiveness of Zimmer's conclusions seems not to have been quoted: 'The original description of this

supposed *Anthus* shows clearly that is it not a pipit but is certainly the bird later described as *Geositta peruviana paytae . . .*'. He considered it curious that Lesson's name had escaped consideration 'in spite of the clarity of the description'. Further ' . . . the application of Lesson's name is undoubted. The description fits *Geositta peruviana paytae* in detail and that form is the only *Geositta* known from Payta and also the only bird occurring at Payta to which the diagnosis can apply.' "

Heppell (opposing): "It is surely illogical of Vaurie to argue convincingly that Lesson was describing a different bird and that Zimmer's synonymy was clearly in error, and still to claim that *paytensis* Lesson is a threat to the nomenclatural stability of *peruviana* Lafresnaye. In the light of Vaurie's evidence the desired result would seem to have been achieved by the airing of the case without any further action by the Commission being required."

Bernardi: "Oui, puisque le type est perdu et que les données bibliographiques disponsibles prouvent qu'il s'agit bien, à jamais, d'un nomen dubium."

Dupuis (abstaining): "Je refuse de voter dans la confusion. S'agit-il de voter sur la proposition vol. 29: 36 (suppression d'un synonyme subjectif ancien) ou sur la page volante jointe au voting paper (suppression d'un nomen dubium)?"

FURTHER ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

On 2 August 1976 I therefore laid the facts and history of the case before the Council of the Commission and sought their permission to reopen the case. As a result of their replies (which are set out in the following section), I invited the members of the Commission on 23 February 1977 to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1977)3 for or against the suppression of *Anthus paytensis* Lesson, 1837. The following note accompanied the voting paper.

CALL FOR A NEW VOTE ON THE PROPOSAL TO CONSERVE THE NAMES *GEOSITTA PERUVIANA* LAFRESNAYE, 1847 AND *GEOSITTA PAYTAE* MENEGAUX & HELLMAYR, 1906 THROUGH THE SUPPRESSION OF *ANTHUS PAYTENSIS* LESSON, 1837 (AVES). Z.N.(S.) 1980

In 1972 *(Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 29: 35-36) the late Dr Charles Vaurie applied for the suppression under the plenary powers of *Anthus paytensis* Lesson, 1837. His grounds were that the status of that name had been uncertain for nearly 100 years until Zimmer

(1953) had shown that it was "incontrovertibly a Furnariid of the genus *Geositta* and the same form redescribed later as *Geositta paytae* by Ménégaux & Hellmayr" (1906; a subspecies of *G. peruviana* Lafresnaye, 1847). Dr Vaurie said that *paytensis* Lesson, 1837, and *paytae* Ménégaux & Hellmayr, 1906 were very probably based on the same specimen.

The case, therefore, was an application for the suppression of a little-used senior synonym (there were four recent usages by two authors at that time) in favour of two widely used junior synonyms. It was supported by the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress (1973, *Bull.* 30: 71). The Secretary pointed out (1975, *Bull.* 31: 172) that the Commission required more evidence of usage of the junior names involved and of the degree of disturbance to stability that would follow the application of the Law of Priority.

Dr Vaurie provided evidence of the usage of *peruviana* (from which *paytae* was not always separated, even subspecifically), and this was published in 1975 *(Bull.* 32: 16-17). He still maintained that *paytensis* was a senior synonym of *peruviana,* though he said that Zimmer's interpretation might be contested.

From this point on the complexion of the case began to change. In March 1975 Dr Vaurie sent a letter in which he showed that the type of *paytensis* Lesson could not have been the same as the type of *paytae* Ménégaux & Hellmayr, that it was not in the Paris Museum, and that in fact it may never have existed as a part of a collection. He also showed that Zimmer had been wrong to say that Lesson's description fitted Ménégaux & Hellmayr's species in detail. He now concluded that *A. paytensis* was a nomen dubium but asked for its suppression since it had been revived in such a way as to cause confusion.

I therefore concluded that "If Zimmer and Vaurie differ as to the identity of *Anthus paytensis* Lesson, 1837, or if they differ as to whether it can be identified or not, the problems are zoological not nomenclatural. Such questions cannot be resolved by a vote of the Commission." I therefore proposed to cancel the vote on V.P. (76)7, to notify Dr Vaurie of the comments quoted above, and to review the situation when I had received his reply. My letter to the Council, which was written in August 1976, was written in ignorance of the fact that Dr Zimmer had been dead for some years and that Dr Vaurie had died shortly before I wrote.

Of the members of Council, Dr Sabrosky, Dr Mayr and Dr Ride approved of re-opening the case. Dr Holthuis, however, expressed a contrary view. He said:

"The fact is that the term *nomen dubium* is a perfectly subjective one. One cannot say '*Anthus paytensis* is a nomen

dubium', but only 'I consider *Anthus paytensis* to be a nomen dubium'.

"The situation now is that there are two groups of zoologists. One considers that *Anthus paytensis* is a nomen dubium and thus, correctly, does not use it. The other (Zimmer, Koepcke) are convinced of the identity of *Anthus paytensis* Lesson, 1837 and *Geositta peruviana* Lafresnaye, 1847, and use, quite correctly under the Rules, the epithet *paytensis,* being the older of the two. Because of the different taxonomic opinion of these two groups of zoologists, the nomenclature adopted by them (both perfectly correct under the Rules) is different.

"In this situation the Commission can act. Unless it fixes the identity of *Anthus paytensis* by a neotype selection, there is only one course of action open to the Commission to ensure that both groups of zoologists use the same name for the taxon in question. This is to suppress the name *Anthus paytensis,* as it has done under V.P. (76)7.

"As long as there is a difference of opinion concerning the identity of *Anthus paytensis* there is bound to be confusion and lack of uniformity in the use of the name. I would advise therefore to let the vote stand. When I voted I did so neither to suppress a nomen dubium nor to suppress an older synonym, but solely to suppress a name that caused trouble."

I have also had correspondence from Dr Eisenmann on the subject. He makes the following points: (1) that many applications for the suppression of unused senior synonyms mention that there is doubt about the interpretation of the names; (2) that where, as here, there is a divergence of views on the interpretation of an old name, instability and confusion are inevitable; (3) that Dr Vaurie had originally accepted Zimmer's opinion at its face value because it was based on advice from Paris, though neither of them had then examined the collections there - but when he (Vaurie) was able to go through the collections it was obvious to him that Zimmer had been wrongly advised; (4) it was thus not inconsistent, but scientifically necessary to accept the implications of the non-existence of Lesson's type and of the obvious discrepancies (Zimmer having been misled through no fault of his own) between Lesson's description and the type of Ménégaux & Hellmayr's subspecies. He thus renewed his plea for the suppression of *Anthus paytensis.*

I had suggested to Dr Eisenmann that Ménégaux & Hellmayr's type be designated neotype of Lesson's species under the plenary powers and that the senior objective synonym be then suppressed, but he thought this a too elaborately contrived solution (although it clearly occurred to the mind of Dr Holthuis).

What proposal should now be put before the Commission to resolve the issue? Reviewing members' comments set out in para 5 above, I think that they paid too little heed to the evidence for the non-existence of the type of *paytensis* and to the fact that Zimmer, followed for a time by Vaurie, had been misinformed. Certainly the re-introduction of an unused name on such bases seems ill advised. Nevertheless, the name has been used. Even if Dr Vaurie's evidence circulated with V.P. (76)7 were to be published, it is not certain that this alone would suffice to restore stability and uniformity. The fact is that, even if it can no longer be seriously maintained that *paytensis* is a synonym of either *peruviana* or *paytae*, its use as a valid name in any sense is likely to cause confusion. I therefore propose that the Commission should vote on the accompanying Voting Paper (77)3 for or against the suppression of *Anthus paytensis* Lesson, 1837, because it is an actual and a potential cause of confusion.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

At the close of the voting period on 23 May 1977 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes - eighteen (18) received in the following order: Melville, Lemche, Holthuis, Eisenmann, Vokes, Alvarado, Rohdendorf, Willink, Heppell, Tortonese, Bayer, Kraus, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Starobogatov, Ride, Habe

Negative votes - four (4): Mroczkowski, Dupuis, Nye, Cogger

Abstention: Sabrosky.

A late affirmative vote was received from Dr Welch. No voting paper was returned by M. Bernardi.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Eisenmann: I agree completely with Dr Holthuis's comments as to nomina dubia; they present nomenclatural problems which the Commission has not hesitated and should not hesitate to handle. The original vote to suppress should not have been cancelled and should be reinstated.

Mroczkowski: A vote "for" means that the Commission is interfering in a zoological, not a nomenclatural problem. Before a vote is taken the identity of *Anthus paytensis* should be fixed (by discovering the type or designating a neotype).

Nye: I am in full agreement that the name *Geositta peruviana* should be conserved as a valid name, but I am unwilling to vote for the suppression of a senior subjective synonym and thus endorse dubious taxonomy. In this case, in common with nearly all other cases involving senior subjective synonyms, the applicant should

have asked that *G. peruviana* be granted nomenclatural precedence over *Anthus paytensis* when both are treated as denoting the same biological taxon.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

paytae, Geositta, Ménégaux & Hellmayr, 1906, *Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Autun,* vol. 19: 46.

paytensis, Anthus, Lesson, 1837, *Compléments de Buffon* vol. 8: 167

peruviana, Geositta, Lafresnaye, 1847, *Rev. Zool.* vol. [10]: 75.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (76)7 and (77)3 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in the latter voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1101.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
3 August 1977

OPINION 1102
COMPLETION OF ENTRY ON OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY RELATING TO *LUMBRICUS* LINNAEUS, 1758 (ANNELIDA, OLIGOCHAETA) (NAME No. 213)

RULING.- (1) Under Article 70a(iii), the type-species of the nominal genus *Enterion* Savigny, [1822], is hereby designated as *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758.

(2) The generic name *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender, masculine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Stiles & Hassall, 1903, *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 213.

(3) The specific name *terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Lumbricus terrestris,* and as interpreted by the neotype designated by Sims (1973) (specific name of type-species of *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2629.

(4) The family name LUMBRICIDAE Rafinesque, 1815, type-genus *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 488.

(5) The generic name *Enterion* Savigny, [1822] (rendered a junior objective synonym of *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758 by the ruling given in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2089.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 272

In Opinion 75 *(Smithson. misc. Collns* vol. 73: 35-37) the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with Name Number 213, the name *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758, type-species *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758. When the Official List was published in book form in 1958, the entry for Name Number 213 was replaced by a comment that the entry had been withdrawn for further consideration by the Commission. This was due to disagreement between specialists as to the identity of the type-species. The matter then lapsed until the present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. R.W. Sims (*British Museum (Natural History), U.K.).* In addition to designating a neotype for *L.*

terrestris and asking that the name be placed on the appropriate Official List, Mr. Sims asked that certain other names be placed on Official Lists and Indexes. The application was sent to the printer on 29 January 1973 and was published on 6 July 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 27-33, together with a memorandum from Dr. G.E. Gates (: 34) on the species name *Lumbricus terrestris.*

Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin,* as well as to the other serial publications prescribed in the Constitution, Article 12(b), and to fourteen zoological serials.

Comments in support of the proposals were received from Mons. M.B. Bouché (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 68); from Prof. Per Brinck (: 132), and from Dr. D.G. Cook *(Canada Centre for Inland Waters, Burlington, Ontario, Canada).* Prof. O. Graff *(Institut für Bodenbiologie, Braunschweig, B.R.D.)* supported only those clauses of the application dealing with *Lumbricus* and the consequential clauses, but opposed those dealing with *Nicodrilus.* The latter, involving clauses (1), (3) and (4) (b) were withdrawn by the applicant.

On 22 September 1976 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (76)13 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 30, clauses (2), (4) (a), (5), and (6) only. At the close of the Voting Period on 22 December 1976, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes - twenty-three (23) received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Mroczkowski, Holthuis, Vokes, Willink, Heppell, Lemche, Brinck, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Ride, Bayer, Habe, Binder, Corliss, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Welch, Dupuis, Nye, Kraus, Bernardi

Negative votes - none (0).

A late affirmative vote was received from Professor Alvarado.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their Voting Papers:

Mr. Heppell: The reference given for the family name LUMBRICIDAE is incorrect. The earliest use of this name known to me is by Johnston, 1865, *Catalogue of the British non-parasitical worms in the collection of the British Museum:* 55, but LUMBRICINA used in a family sense seems to be earlier. Agassiz, 1846, *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (fasc. 4: Vermes): 8 attributed LUMBRICINAE to Savigny, [1826], *Système des Annélides.* I have not verified this; it is possible that Agassiz has latinized a vernacular name of Savigny. I therefore vote for clause (5) subject to the correction of the information given concerning the author and date of LUMBRICIDAE.

Dr. Ride: The application is incomplete. Sims demonstrates that *Enterion* Savigny, 1822, is based on a misidentified type-species. Accordingly, for *Enterion* to be a junior objective synonym of *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, the Commission must be asked to designate *L. terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species of *Enterion* in accordance with the provisions of Article 70(a)(iii).

Dr. Dupuis: Mes compliments à O. Graff pour avoir proposé de limiter l'Opinion aux points (2), (4)(a), (5) et (6).

Dr. Bernardi. | Je suis surtout convaincu par les arguments par G.E. Gates, qui prouvent que c'est bien le "nightcrawler" que Linné avait en vue.

FURTHER ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

On receiving the comment by Mr. Heppell quoted above, the Secretary examined the *Système des Annélides* by Savigny. This work was published in *Description de l'Egypte,* etc., Histoire naturelle, vol. 1, pt. 3, 228 pp. In it the Annelids are divided into four orders, of which the third (: 5) is the Lumbricinae. This Order is divided into two familíes, of which the second (: 100) is the "Lumbrici". This includes as its first genus *Enterion,* in which the only species is *Enterion terrestre,* with *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus in synonymy. Under Art. 11e(iii), therefore, this seems to satisfy the requirements for availability, and Savigny should be cited as the author of LUMBRICIDAE.

Sherborn (1897, *Proc. zool. Soc. London:* 287) discussed the date of this work. He said: "Vol. I, pt. 3, *Annelids,* by J.C. Savigny, pp. 1-128. This was reviewed in *Gött. gelehr. Anz.* (1827, p. 695). Engelmann, *Bib. Hist. Nat.* p. 550, gives the date as 1820, but the review quoted above leaves little doubt that 1822 is the correct date."

A revised proposal is therefore submitted in which the authorship and date of the family name is changed to LUMBRICIDAE Savigny, [1822].

On receiving the comment by Dr. Ride quoted above, the Secretary wrote to Dr. Ride agreeing that a further vote would be needed. However, since it is proposed that the Commission designate the sole nominal species actually referred to the genus by Savigny regardless of the misidentification - i.e. *Lumbricus terrestris* - under Art. 70a(iii), no use of the plenary powers is involved, and under existing By-Law III(3) the question can be dealt with under the One-Month Rule.

The Commission is accordingly asked:-

(1) to designate *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758 as the type-species of the nominal genus *Enterion* Savigny, [1822];
(2) to place the generic name *Enterion* Savigny, [1822], type-species, by designation under (1) above, *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758 (a junior objective synonym of *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;
(3) to place the family name LUMBRICIDAE Savigny, [1822], type-genus *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Annelida, Oligochaeta) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

The above proposals were put to the Commission on voting paper (O.M.) (77)2 on 1 July 1977. At the close of the voting period on 1 August 1977 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes - seventeen (17) received in the following order: Melville, Dupuis, Binder, Vokes, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Willink, Mroczkowski, Nye, Brinck, Heppell, Starobogatov, Ride, Holthuis, Bayer, Rohdendorf, Welch

Negative votes - none (0).

Professor Habe and Dr Corliss sent in late affirmative votes. No voting papers were returned by Drs Alvarado, Bernardi, Cogger, Kraus, Lemche, and Tortonese.

Dr Dupuis made his vote conditional where the date of LUMBRICIDAE Savigny is concerned. He asked that the ruling explain that the source of that date is Sherborn, C.D., 1897, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* (1897): 287. However, the following comment by Dr Holthuis appears to make that step unnecessary.

Dr Holthuis observed: "C.S. Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse de la Nature; ou tableau de l'univers et des corps organisés:* 135, created a "S.F. [sous-famille] Lumbricinia" containing 15 genera, one of which is *Lumbricus* Linnaeus. Rafinesque, 1815, should thus be cited as the author of the family name LUMBRICIDAE." This reference has been verified and applied to the ruling as giving the earliest author and date for the name at present known to the Commission.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Enterion Savigny, [1822] (fide Sherborn, 1897), *Description de l'Egypte, ou recueil des observations et des recherches . . .* Histoire naturelle, Vol. 1, pt. 3: 103

LUMBRICIDAE Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse de la Nature:* 135 (as Lumbricinia)

Lumbricus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, vol. 1: 647

terrestris, Lumbricus, Linnaeus, 1758. *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, vol. 1:647

The following is the original reference for a designation of type-species accepted in the present Opinion:

of *terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758, for *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758, by Stiles, C.W. & Hassall, A., 1903, *Bull. Bur. Anim. Ind. U.S. Dep. Agric.*, vol. 79: 118

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on voting papers (76)13 and (O.M.) (77)2 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in those voting papers have been duly adopted, and that the decisions so taken, being the decisions of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, are duly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1102.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 August 1977

OPINION 1103
SUPPRESSION OF NINE SPECIFIC NAMES IN THE FAMILY TETRIGIDAE (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, the following specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(a) *xyphothyreus* Schrank, 1781, as published in the combination *Gryllus (Bulla) xyphothyreus;*

(b) *opacum* Herbst, 1786, as published in the binomen *Acridium opacum;*

(c) *leucostictos* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination *Gryllus (Bulla)* [*Acridium*] *leucostictos;*

(d) *griseus* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination *Gryllus (Bulla)* [*Acridium*] *griseus;*

(e) *binotatus* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination *Gryllus (Bulla)* [*Acridium*] *binotatus;*

(f) *gibbum* Olivier, 1791, as published in the binomen *Acrydium gibbum;*

(g) *nutans* Hagenbach, 1822, as published in the binomen *Tetrix nutans;*

(h) *schrankii* Fieber, 1844, as published in the binomen *Tettix schrankii;*

(i) *linnei* Fieber, 1853, as published in the binomen *Tettix linnei.*

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers stated:

(a) *bipunctatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Gryllus (Bulla) bipunctatus* (Name Number 2630);

(b) *tenuicornis* Sahlberg, 1893, as published in the binomen *Tettix tenuicornis* (Name Number 2631).

(3) The following specific names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *xyphothyreus* Schrank, 1781, as published in the combination *Gryllus (Bulla) xyphothyreus* (Name Number 1025);

(b) *opacum* Herbst, 1786, as published in the binomen *Acridium opacum* (Name Number 1026);

(c) *leucostictos* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination *Gryllus (Bulla)* [*Acridium*] *leucostictos* (Name Number 1027);
(d) *griseus* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination *Gryllus (Bulla)* [*Acridium*] *griseus* (Name Number 1028);
(e) *binotatus* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination *Gryllus (Bulla)* [*Acridium*] *binotatus* (Name Number 1029);
(f) *gibbum* Olivier, 1791, as published in the binomen *Acrydium gibbum* (Name Number 1030);
(g) *nutans* Hagenbach, 1822, as published in the binomen *Tetrix nutans* (Name Number 1031);
(h) *schrankii* Fieber, 1844, as published in the binomen *Tettix schrankii* (Name Number 1032);
(i) *linnei* Fieber, 1853, as published in the binomen *Tettix linnei* (Name Number 1033).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 673

An application for the suppression of ten specific names in the Orthopteran family TETRIGIDAE was first received from Dr D.K. McE. Kevan (then of the *University of Nottingham, U.K.)* on 2 May 1952. The list included *Acrydium scutellatum* De Geer, 1773, in addition to the nine dealt with in the present Ruling. After various exchanges of correspondence, the paper was sent to the printer on 20 June 1961 and published on 17 November 1961 on pp. 377-379 of vol. 18 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.* Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the serials later specified in the Constitution and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 November 1962 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1962)45 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 18: 378-379. At the close of the voting period on 6 February 1963 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes - twenty-three (23) received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Hering, Vokes, Stoll, Mayr, Riley, Lemche, Amaral, Uchida, Jaczewski, Key, Obruchev, Boschma, Munroe, Alvarado, Tortonese, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Binder, Mertens, Miller, Evans

Negative Votes - two (2): Brinck, Bradley.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Dr Borchsenius. No voting paper was returned by Mr Hemming.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Brinck: I am not quite satisfied with the presentation of this case. It would have been good to have the opinions of the specialists in this group, for example Professor Dr Klaus Günther of Berlin and Dr Kjell Ander of Linköping, Sweden. As far as I have been able to find out they have not received copies of the proposals and know nothing about them.

Bradley: I will not vote en bloc to use the plenary powers to suppress these names. For each name we should know whether it is invalid as a nomen oblitum, whether a type exists, whether a neotype should be established, how serious upheaval would be caused by its resurrection. We cannot use the plenary powers to solve every problem in groups of minor importance.

Obruchev: One cannot perceive from the application whether the ten nominal species have been used by somebody since they were established. If not, there is no need to use plenary powers, but the ten specific names can be simply placed on the Official Index in accordance with Article 23b. [There was doubt at that time whether Dr Obruchev's interpretation of Article 23b was the correct one. R.V.M.]

The two specialists mentioned by Professor Brinck were asked for their opinions on Dr Kevan's proposals. Professor Dr Karl Günther *(Zoologisches Institut, Freie Universität, Berlin-Dahlem)* replied on 7 February 1963 that he supported the proposals. Dr Kjell Ander *(Linköping, Sweden)* said that he had carefully studied De Geer's description and figures of *Acrydium scutellatum* De Geer, 1773 and concluded that it was not unidentifiable (as supposed by Dr Kevan) but a junior synonym of *Gryllus (Bulla) bipunctatus* Linnaeus, 1758, and that its suppression was therefore unnecessary. He supported the application as regards the other nine names.

Following the receipt of this advice, Professor Brinck was asked whether he wished to reconsider his vote and replied that he was in favour of all the proposals except that concerning *Acrydium scutellatum* De Geer, 1773.

It cannot now be acertained why the case was not then immediately completed. When I came to examine the file in October 1974 I wrote to Dr Kevan (then of *Macdonald College of McGill University, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada)* and told him of Dr Ander's advice. he replied that he was in agreement with Dr Ander, and that *A. scutellatum* De Geer could be omitted from any action taken. His proposal concerning that name was accordingly deleted.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

binotatus, Gryllus (Bulla) [*Acridium*], Gmelin, 1788 in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 13 vol. 1(4): 2059, No. 221

bipunctatum, Gryllus (Bulla), Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, vol. 1: 427, No. 17

gibbum, Acrydium, Olivier, 1791, *Ency. Meth.*, Ins. vol. 6: 233, No. 76

griseus, Gryllus (Bulla)[*Acridium*], Gmelin, 1788, in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 13 vol. 1(4): 2059. No. 220

leucostictos, Gryllus (Bulla) [*Acridium*], Gmelin, 1788 in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 13 vol. 1(4): 2059, No. 219

linnei, Tettix, Fieber, 1853, *Lotos* vol. 3: 142

nutans, Tetrix, Hagenbach, 1822, *Symb. Faun. Ins. Helvet.* vol. 1: 41, pl. 13, fig. 25

opacum, Acridium, Herbst, 1786, *Fuessly's Archiv Ins.* : 190, No. 3, pl. 52, fig. 2

schrankii, Tettix, Fieber, 1844, *Abhandl. Böhm. Ges.* (5), vol. 3: 412, No. 5, pl. 10, figs. 17-19

tenuicornis, Tetrix, Sahlberg, 1893, *Meddel. Soc. Faun. Flor. Fenn.*, vol. 19: 47

xyphothyreus, Gryllus (Bulla), Schrank, *Enum. Ins. Austr.*: 243, No. 462.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (62)45 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1103.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
27 September 1977

OPINION 1104
RELATIVE PRECEDENCE OF *CORNUFER* TSCHUDI, 1838, AND *PLATYMANTIS* GUNTHER, 1858 (AMPHIBIA SALIENTIA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers

(a) All fixations of type-species for the genus *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, hitherto made are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Halophila vitiensis* Girard, 1853, is hereby designated as type-species of that genus;

(b) the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Cornufer unicolor,* and all uses of that name prior to its publication by Stejneger, 1904, in the binomen *Eleutherodactylus unicolor,* is suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(c) the generic name *Platymantis* Günther, 1858, is to be given precedence over the generic name *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, by any zoologist who considers that the type-species of those two nominal general belong to the same taxonomic genus.

2. The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril & Bibron, 1841 (gender, masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Hylodes martinicensis* Tschudi, 1838 (Name Number 2056);

(b) *Platymantis* Günther, 1858 (gender, masculine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Zweifel, 1967, *Platymantis pliciferus* Günther, 1858, with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, by any zoologist who considers the type-species of those nominal genera to belong to the same taxonomic genus (Name Number 2057);

(c) *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838 (gender, masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, *Halophila vitiensis* Girard, 1853, with an endorsement that any zoologist who considers the type-species of this genus and of *Platymantis* Günther, 1858, to belong to the same taxonomic genus shall give precedence to *Platymantis* over *Cornufer* (Name Number 2058).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the

Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *martinicensis* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Hylodes martinicensis* (specific name of type-species of *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril & Bibron, 1841) (Name Number 2632);

(b) *corrugatus* Duméril, 1853, as published in the binomen *Hylodes corrugatus* (Name Number 2633);

(c) *inoptatus* Barbour, 1914, as published in the binomen *Leptodactylus inoptatus* (Name Number 2634);

(d) *unicolor* Stejneger, 1904, as published in the binomen *Eleutherodactylus unicolor* (Name Number 2635);

(e) *vitiensis* Girard, 1853, as published in the binomen *Halophila vitiensis* (specific name of type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, of *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838) (Name Number 2636).

(4) The specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Cornufer unicolor,* as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1034.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 1749

An application for the suppression of the generic name *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838 was first received from Dr Richard Zweifel *(American Museum of Natural History, New York)* on 28 March 1966. It was sent to the printer on 13 June 1966. The subsequent history is explained in the following report which was prepared by Dr L.B. Holthuis (then Vice-President of the Commission) at the request of Dr W.D.L. Ride (then President of the Commission) and sent to the members of the Commission when they were invited to vote on the case.

REPORT BY DR HOLTHUIS

1. The original application in this case was submitted by Dr. Richard Zweifel (1966, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 23: 167, 168). It concerned the generic name *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838 (type-species, by monotypy *Cornufer unicolor* Tschudi, 1838), which until 1966 had been used for a genus of ranid frogs and was considered close to or synonymous with the genus *Platymantis* Günther, 1858 (type-species, selected by Zweifel, 1967, *Platymantis pliciferus* Günther, 1858). Zweifel (1966) showed that the type specimen of *Cornufer unicolor* Tschudi is not a ranid frog but that it belongs to the family

LEPTODACYLIDAE and should be placed in the genus *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril & Bibron, 1841.

The consequences of this discovery were that:

a. The genus until then named *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, should have to bear a different name, either *Platymantis* Günther, 1858 (if *Platymantis pliciferus* is considered to belong to *Cornufer* auct.) or a new name.

b. The genus which until then had been known as *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril & Bibron, 1841, should have to bear the name *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838.

c. The species name *Eleutherodactylus unicolor* Stejneger, 1904, becoming a junior homonym of *Cornufer unicolor* Tschudi, 1838, had to be replaced.

In order to prevent confusion Dr. Zweifel, in the above cited application requested the Commission to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, both the generic name *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, and the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838 (as published in the binomen *Cornufer unicolor).* Dr. Zweifel's application was unanimously supported by the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (1967, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 24 (3): 192).

The granting of this request would result in the total suppression of the generic name *Cornufer,* which then could not be used for any zoological genus. A further consequence would be the impossibility of using the specific name *unicolor* in the genus *Cornufer* or in genera that are considered synonymous with it (in the present case also the genus *Eleutherodactylus).* Although the total suppression of *Cornufer* was according to the intention of Dr. Zweifel, the action concerning the specific name *unicolor* ran counter to Dr. Zweifel's clearly stated intention of saving the name *Eleutherodactylus unicolor* Stejneger, 1904. The incorrect wording of the proposal concerning the name *unicolor* was at that time overlooked.

2. Darlington, Inger, Mayr and Williams (1967, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 24: 192) while agreeing with Zweifel that the widely used name *Eleutherodactylus* had to be saved, did not want to see the generic name *Cornufer* disappear. In order to retain it for the genus of ranid frogs for which it had so far been used, they proposed that the Commission should designate under its plenary powers the species *Halophila vitiensis* Girard, 1853, to be the type-species of the genus *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838. Their reason for wishing to save *Cornufer* was that that name had been widely used in zoogeographic and taxonomic literature, and until 1966 had been

used by all authors dealing with the genus, whether or not they considered *Platymantis* Günther, 1858, a subjective synonym.

3. On 12 June 1968 the Secretary sent a voting paper (V.P.(68)17) to the Commission requesting them to cast their vote either for Dr. Zweifel's (1966) original application, or for the emended form of it submitted by Dr. Darlington, et al. (1967). The Commission adopted (19 votes to 2) the solution advocated by Darlington et al.

4. During the voting period the Secretary discovered that the wording in the concrete proposals of both alternatives was such that one of the objects of both Zweifel's (1966) and Darlington's (1967) proposals, namely the validation of the specific name *Eleutherodactylus unicolor* Stejneger, 1904, could not be attained (see the last part of par.1 above).

Thereupon the Secretary, acting under Art. IIIC (12) of the By-Laws, suspended the case, considering that the aspect of it, which asked for the preservation of the name *Eleutherodactylus unicolor* Stejneger, had been insufficiently considered in the voting paper. The Secretary therefore decided to call for a new vote on an emended voting paper.

5. As explained by the Secretary, a regrettable delay caused him to reopen the case only as late as 1975, when he placed it in its entirety before the Commission and the zoological public (Melville, 1975, *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 32(1): 52-55).

6. One of the unexpected consequences of the long delay in reopening the case proved to be that in the meantime (1967-1975) herpetologists had followed Zweifel in rejecting the name *Cornufer* and in using the name *Platymantis* for the ranid genus in question; the name *Cornufer* was not used at all during that 9 year period. This fact was brought forward by Melville in reopening the case.

7. In Melville's (1975:54-55) new presentation of the case the original proposal by Zweifel (but corrected to allow for the validation of *Eleutherodactylus unicolor* Stejneger) was indicated as Alternative A, and the proposal by Darlington et al. (corrected in the same way) as Alternative B.

8. Two reactions to Melville's account were subsequently published: Mayr (1975, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 32: 78-79) strongly supported Alternative B. Tyler (1976, *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 32: 201) supplied additional evidence that the name *Platymantis* in the period 1967-1975 had completely replaced *Cornufer*, and he advocated the adoption of Alternative A. Also the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists indicated that their views on the case had not changed, so that they can be considered to support Alternative A.

The above is a complete review of the published evidence in this case.

9. In a number of letters addressed to the Secretary and the President, Commissioner Mayr raised the following objections to the procedure followed by the Secretary in the present case.

a. In the first place Dr. Mayr thought that the vote on the substance of the proposal (viz., whether or not the generic name *Cornufer* should be suppressed) was in no way influenced by the discovery of the error in the voting paper (which error concerned only the status of the specific name *Eleutherodactylus unicolor* Stejneger), and that therefore this vote should stand and no new vote should be taken on this part of the proposal.

b. In Dr. Mayr's opinion the use of the name *Platymantis* in preference to *Cornufer* after 1968 was illegal; his argument was based on Article 80 of the Code, which states that when a case is under consideration by the Commission, existing usage is to be maintained until the decision by the Commission is published.

c. As the By-Laws in certain points are obscure, Dr. Mayr asked the President to make a Ruling defining the meaning of the term "during voting" in By-Laws Art. IIIC (12), in order to make certain whether the Secretary could call for a new vote on a case after most of the votes on the original voting had already been cast.

d. Dr. Mayr also asked for a Ruling by the President stating whether, if under Art. IIIC (12) of the By-Laws a new vote is called for, this vote should concern the entire case, or only that part that is influenced by the "new facts" found.

10. The President's Rulings in answer to Dr. Mayr's request were the following (dated 24 June 1976).

a. On the point raised by Dr. Mayr in Par. 9 c above the President ruled that "during voting" has to be interpreted strictly, meaning "between and including the two dates shown on the voting paper". As the Secretary stated that he discovered the error during this period, his action cannot be disqualified on that account.

b. On the point raised in par. 9 d above the President ruled that the evidence uncovered by the Secretary did not, strictly speaking, justify his calling for a new vote, and that an opinion on the case incorporating the result of the vote of 12 June - 12 September 1968, should be prepared, unless the Commission authorized the Secretary to have a new vote called on this case.

c. Thirdly the President ruled that the following procedure is to be applied in this case:

The Secretary to issue a Voting Paper:

(i) seeking suspension of By-Law IIIA (2) (d) to allow the Secretary to withhold issuing an Opinion consequent upon

the vote taken on Z.N.(S.) 1749;

(ii) conveying to the Commission its earlier decision and seeking either

(a) confirmation of it, or

(b) adoption of one of three alternatives.

11. The President thereupon, with the approval of the Secretary and Dr. Mayr, requested me to draw up the text to accompany the Voting Paper mentioned in par. 10 c above, myself not being directly involved in the controversy around this case. I accepted and now submit to the Commission the requested text, which I have drawn up as objectively as possible.

12. Having sketched in the previous paragraphs the history of the case up to the present moment, I will continue now to discuss the various actions requested from the Secretary in par. 10 c, which will be found in the accompanying Voting Paper.

13. The reasons for the withholding of an Opinion consequent upon the 1968 vote taken on Z.N.(S.) 1749 (as mentioned in par. 10 (c) (i) above) are obvious. Under this Opinion the specific name *unicolor* Stejneger, 1904 (as published in the binomen *Eleutherodactylus unicolor)* would become an invalid junior homonym of the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838 (as published in the binomen *Cornufer unicolor),* a result that all parties involved in this case sought to avoid. As a consequence the Secretary, immediately upon publication of the Opinion, has to start an action trying to get the Commission to publish a new Opinion cancelling part of the first, in order to validate the specific name *unicolor* Stejneger. By withholding the Opinion and calling a new vote on the emended proposals, time, printed space, and money can be saved and the same end achieved, while the other way might cause the Commission to be held to ridicule by the zoological public.

14. If the Commission allows the Secretary to withhold the Opinion on the 1968 vote and to call for a new vote on emended proposals, three alternatives will be offered under the new vote. Two of these alternatives are set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 32 (1975): 54, 55 as Alternative A and B, except that there should be added to par. (1) (b) of both, after the words "*Cornufer unicolor*", the following words "and all usage of this name prior to the publication of the name *Eleutherodactylus unicolor* Stejneger, 1904". These two alternatives, which are the subject of the present controversy, will be dealt with here first.

15. The controversy reflected by the two Alternatives A and B centres round the question whether or not the generic name *Cornufer* be allowed to stand in the sense in which it was used prior to 1967.

16. In Alternative B the arguments in favour of making the generic name *Cornufer* the valid name for the genus, to which it usually has been applied, are:

a. Until 1954 the generic names *Cornufer* and *Platymantis* were both widely used for two supposedly distinct ranid genera. In 1954, in a major revision, Inger (1954, *Fieldiana Zool.*, 33) synonymized the two genera, and the name *Cornufer* was then used for the combined genus. Most herpetologists adopted this taxonomic and nomenclatural view, a few continued after 1954 to consider the genera distinct and used the pre-1954 nomenclature. Only in 1967 the name *Cornufer* was shown to apply to a leptodactylid frog. From 1838 to 1967 thus the name *Cornufer* was uninterruptedly in use for the ranid genus or for part of it. The name *Platymantis* was in general use up to 1954, and between 1954 and 1967 replaced by *Cornufer* by those authors who considered the genera synonymous (e.g., by Brown (1965, *Breviora:* 218), who listed all the species).

b. In 1968 the Commission voted (19 to 2) to designate a type species for *Cornufer* to make its continued use in the until then accepted sense possible. The vote was not published and the decision of the Commission therefore not legalized, because an error was discovered in the voting paper, which error had nothing to do with the status of the generic name *Cornufer.*

c. As until 1968 the name *Cornufer* has been continuously used for the genus or part of it, and as the Commission in that year agreed to validate this name, it seems illogical and wrong to change the vote now.

d. The name *Cornufer* was not only used in herpetological literature, but was also well known in zoogeographic literature as it denoted a genus of frogs with a very peculiar distribution (New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Fiji). Therefore changing this name will also have repercussions in zoogeography.

e. The fact that the generic name *Platymantis* since 1967 has been used by all herpetologists in preference to *Cornufer* is illegal according to Article 80 of the Code, and therefore should be disregarded.

f. For authors who do not recognize the synonymy of the generic names *Cornufer* auct. and *Platymantis* Günther under the present Alternative the two names can both be used, while under Alternative A a new game should then have to be proposed for *Cornufer* auct.

17. In Alternative A the arguments in favour of totally suppressing the generic name *Cornufer* are the following:

a. In 1966 Zweifel (1966, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol., 23: 168)

already stated that the "use of the name *Cornufer* for the ranid frogs has not achieved stability", while after 1967 that name has been rejected by all herpetologists publishing on the genus, as they were under the impression that the name was invalid (between 1967 and 1976 21 papers using the name *Platymantis* for the genus have been published, not a single author used *Cornufer* in that period).

b. The name *Platymantis,* far from being an obscure name, was widely used before 1954, when *Platymantis* and *Cornufer* were considered distinct genera. *Platymantis* was only replaced by *Cornufer* in the short period from 1954 to 1967, when the two genera were synonymized by most herpetologists and the name *Cornufer* was thought to be the valid name for the genus.

c. The action of authors to use the name *Platymantis* after 1967 cannot be considered illegal as *Platymantis* was a widely used generic name; even in the period 1954-1967 some authors, still considering the two genera distinct, used *Platymantis* for one. There was therefore an existing usage of *Platymantis.*

d. The fact that the Commission in 1968 voted for the retention of the name *Cornufer* for *Cornufer* auct., shows that the Commission by so doing made an error of judgement, as the practice showed that the acceptance of the name *Platymantis* for the genus was both immediate and universal. It is fortunate therefore that the Commission now still has the opportunity to rectify its error.

e. *Platymantis,* like *Cornufer,* has been used in zoogeographic treatises, e.g., by Wallace (1876, The geographic distribution of animals, 2: 419) and Darlington (1957, *Zoogeography:* 507), showing both names to be important in zoogeography. The genus occupies such a restricted area that its distribution illustrates only a small facet of the whole zoogeography, and the change of its name will certainly not cause an enormous upheaval in zoogeographic literature.

f. It seems a retrograde step to reinstate a name which has been rejected by all authors of the last decade, and such an action by the Commission may be regarded by zoologists as unnecessarily pedantic and might be interpreted to show that the Commission has lost contact with reality.

18. The third alternative (Alternative C) was suggested by the President and has the same effect as Alternative A, except that it allows authors, who think *Cornufer* auct. and *Platymantis* to be distinct genera, to use the generic name *Cornufer* for one of them. This action does away with the objection raised in par. 16 f above.

19. The above account gives a short outline of the present case. Commissioners are urged to consult the parts of the *Bulletin*

of Zoological Nomenclature referred to here (i.e., 1966, vol.23 (4): 167, 168; 1967, vol. 24(3): 192; 1975, vol. 32 (1): 52-55; 1975, vol.32 (2): 78-79; 1976, vol. 32 (4): 20) for detailed arguments about the various aspects of the case.

20. The ruling given by the President and quoted in paragraph 10c was made redundant by a revision of the By Laws at the Bangalore meeting of the Commission. Under By Laws 24 and 25, the Council has voted to cancel the vote on V.P. (68)17. The way is therefore now open for the Commission to take a new decision on the case by voting for one or other of the following three courses of action:

Alternative A

(1) to use its plenary powers
   (a) to suppress the generic name *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
   (b) to suppress for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Cornufer unicolor,* and all the usages of this name prior to the publication of the name *Eleutherodactylus unicolor* Stejneger, 1904;
(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology
   (a) *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril & Bibron, 1841 (gender: masculine) type-species, by monotypy, *Hylodes martinicensis* Tschudi, 1838;
   (b) *Platymantis* Günther, 1858 (gender: masculine) type-species by subsequent designation by Zweifel, 1967, *Platymantis pliciferus* Günther, 1858;
(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology
   (a) *martinicensis* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Hylodes martinicensis* (specific name of the type-species of *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril & Bibron, 1841);
   (b) *corrugatus* Duméril, 1853, as published in the binomen *Hylodes corrugatus* [the oldest available name for the type-species of the genus *Platymantis* Günther, 1858];
   (c) *inoptatus* Barbour, 1914, as published in the binomen *Leptodactylus inoptatus* [the oldest available name for *Cornufer unicolor* Tschudi, 1838];
   (d) *unicolor* Stejneger, 1904, as published in the binomen *Eleutherodactylus unicolor;*
(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838,

as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above;

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Cornufer unicolor*, and all usages of this name prior to the publication of the name *Eleutherodactylus unicolor* Stejneger, 1904.

Alternative B

(1) to use its plenary powers
  (a) to suppress all designations of type-species for the genus *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, prior to the decision now to be taken and, having done so, to designate *Halophila vitiensis* Girard, 1853, as the type-species of that genus;
  (b) as (1)(b) in Alternative A above;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology
  (a) and (b) as in A above;
  (c) *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, *Halophila vitiensis* Girard, 1853;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology
  (a) to (d) as in A above;
  (e) *vitiensis* Girard, 1853, as published in the binomen *Halophila vitiensis* (specific name of the type-species, under the plenary powers, of *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838);

(4) as (5) in A above.

Alternative C

(1) to use its plenary powers
  (a) as in B above;
  (b) as in A and B above;
  (c) to rule that the generic name *Platymantis* Günther, 1858, be given precedence over the generic name *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, by those authors, who consider the type-species of these two nominal genera to belong to the same taxonomic genus;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology
  (a) as in A and B above;
  (b) as in A and B above, with the addition of the following words: with the annotation that this generic name shall be given precedence over *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, by those authors who consider the type-species of these two nominal genera to belong to the same taxonomic genus;
  (c) as in B above, with the addition of the following words: with the annotation that authors who consider the type-species of this nominal genus and of *Platymantis* Günther,

1858, as belonging to the same taxonomic genus, shall give precedence to the generic name *Platymantis* over that of *Cornufer.*

(3) and (4) as in B above.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 July 1977 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule, in Part 1, for or against the use of the plenary powers in this case, and in Part 2, for one of the three alternatives offered by Dr Holthuis. At the close of the voting period on 1 October 1977 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1

Affirmative votes - twenty (20) received in the following order: Vokes, Eisenmann, Melville, Willink, Heppell, Starobogatov, Mroczkowski, Holthuis, Nye Rohdendorf, Binder, Corliss, Dupuis, Welch, Cogger, Brinck, Bayer, Sabrosky, Ride, Kraus

Negative Votes - none (0).

Part 2

For Alternative A - two (2): Cogger, Sabrosky

For Alternative B - three (3): Heppell, Dupuis, Brinck

For Alternative C - fifteen (15) received in the following order: Vokes, Eisenmann, Melville, Willink, Starobogatov, Mroczkowski, Holthuis, Nye, Rohdendorf, Binder, Corliss, Welch, Bayer, Ride, Kraus.

Professor Habe returned a late affirmative vote in Part 1 and a vote for Alternative B in Part 2. Professor Alvarado returned a late Affirmative Vote in Part 1 and a vote for Alternative A in Part 2.

No voting papers were returned by Commissioners Bernardi, Tortonese or Lemche.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Cornufer Tschudi, 1838, *Classif. der Batrachier* [preprint of *Mém. Soc. Sci. Nat. Neuchâtel,* vol. 2]: 28

corrugatus, Hylodes, Duméril, 1853, *Ann. Sci. nat. (Zool.)* (3) vol. 19: 176

Eleutherodactylus Duméril & Bibron, 1841, *Erpétologie Générale,* vol. 8: 620

inoptatus, Leptodactylus, Barbour, 1914, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard,* vol. 44: 252

martinicensis,' Hylodes, Tschudi, 1838, *Classif. der Batrachier* [preprint of *Mem. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel,* vol. 21:37, 77
Platymantis Günther, 1858, *Cat. Batrach. Sal. Brit. Mus.:* 90, 93
unicolor, Cornufer, Tschudi, 1838, *Classif. der Batrachier* [preprint of *Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel,* vol. 2] : 28
unicolor, Eleutherodactylus, Stejneger, 1904, *Report U.S. Nat. Mus.* for 1902: 597
vitiensis, Halophila, Girard, 1853, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia,* vol. 6: 423.

The following is the original reference to a designation of type-species for a nominal genus accepted in the ruling given in the present Opinion:
of *Platymantis pliciferus* Günther, 1858, for *Platymantis* Günther, 1858 by Zweifel, 1967, *Copeia* (1967): 120

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on voting paper (77)11 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1104.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
3 October 1977

OPINION 1105
DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *LONOMIA* WALKER, 1855 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, all designations of type-species hitherto made for the genus *Lonomia* Walker, 1855, are hereby set aside and *Lonomia obliqua* Walker, 1855, is hereby designated as the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Lonomia* Walker, 1855 (gender, feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2059.

(3) The specific name *obliqua* Walker, 1855, as published in the binomen *Lonomia obliqua* (specific name of type-species of *Lonomia* Walker, 1855) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2637.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2049

An application for the designation of a type-species for the Lepidopteran genus *Lonomia* Walker, 1855 was first received from Dr Lemaire *(17 rue d'Edimbourg, 75005, Paris, France)* through Dr Allan Watson of the British Museum (Natural History) on 14 June 1973. It was sent to the printer on 24 October 1973 and published on 28 June 1974 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 205-206. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the serials specified in the Constitution and to nine entomological serials. Support was received from Dr P. Viette *(Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris).* No other comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 July 1977 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (77)13 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 206. At the close of the voting period on 1 October 1977, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes - twenty (20) received in the following order: Vokes, Eisenmann, Melville, Willink, Brinck, Heppell, Starobogatov, Mroczkowski, Holthuis, Sabrosky, Nye, Rohdendorf, Binder, Corliss, Dupuis, Welch, Cogger, Habe, Bayer, Kraus

Negative vote: Ridé.

A late affirmative vote was sent in by Dr Alvarado. No voting papers were returned by Drs Bernardi, Lemche and Tortonese.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Eisenmann: I see no reason for setting aside Draudt's previous designation which had the effect of making *obliqua* Walker the types-species under Article 69a(iv). The applicant is, of course, correct that under the Code Draudt's selection of *achelous* (not an originally included species) as type of the genus could not be effective, but as Draudt synonymised two of the included species with each other *(obliqua* and *albigutta)* [correctly, according to the applicant] and with *achelous* [incorrectly, according to the applicant] , I believe that Article 69a(iv) applies and *obliqua* (assuming its precedence over *albigutta*) is the type as a result of Draudt's selection. I do not agree with the applicant's interpretation of that provision to the effect that synonymising two originally included species invalidates the selection.

Sabrosky: Although it does not directly affect the actions requested, we should note that the use of the family-name ATTACIDAE has been challenged.

Cogger: From the literature available to me I was unable to ascertain whether the name *Phalaena Attacus achelous* fulfils the criterion of binominal nomenclature. I note that Sherborn states that *Attacus (Attaci)* was 'apparently' used in a subgeneric sense by Linnaeus, and so my affirmative vote is based on the assumption (implicit in the proposal) that this criterion of binominality is met.

Ride: The applicant seeks the use of Article 70 in the case of a misidentified type-species cited as *L. obliqua* Walker. Article 70 gives three alternatives to the Commission:

(i) the species actually involved *(L. achelous* Cramer sp.),
(ii) the species named *(L. obliqua),* and
(iii) if the identity of that species is doubtful, a species selected in accordance with usage.

First, the identity of the species is not in doubt. Secondly, of the remaining alternatives, I do not consider that the applicant has established a case for rejecting the species actually involved *(L. achelous)* especially as that would be in agreement with previous (though invalid) designations. I vote that *L. achelous* (Cramer) be designated the type-species of *Lonomia* Walker, 1855.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Lonomia Walker, 1855, *List Specim. Lepid. Ins. Coll. Brit. Mus.* vol. 5: 1191

obliqua, Lonomia, Walker, 1855, *List Specim. Lepid. Ins. Coll. Brit. Mus.*, vol. 5: 1194

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (77)13 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion 1105.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
4 October 1977

OPINION 1106
CONSERVATION OF THE GENERIC NAME *RHOPALUM* STEPHENS, 1829 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA)

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, the generic name *Euplilis* Risso, 1826, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Rhopalum* Stephens, 1829 (gender, neuter), type-species, by subsequent designation by Curtis, 1837, *Crabro rufiventris* Panzer, 1799, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2060.

(3) The specific name *clavipes* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sphex clavipes*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2638.

(4) The generic name *Eupilis* Risso, 1826, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2090.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2056

In 1947 *(Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 1: 217), Benson, Ferrière & Richards applied for the conservation of the generic name *Rhopalum* Stephens, 1829, through the suppression of its senior synonym *Euplilis* Risso, 1826. At its meeting in Paris in 1948 the Commission considered the case (1950, *Bull.* vol. 4: 413-415) but decided to defer a decision pending the production of further evidence. None was immediately forthcoming, but when the Acting Secretary in 1963 *(Bull.* 20: 81) announced the closure of all unfinished files submitted before 1959, Dr Menke, Dr Bohart and Dr Richards submitted a fresh application. This was received on 27 September 1973, was sent to the printer on 24 October 1973, and was published on 28 June 1974 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 219-220.

The application was opposed by Dr M.C. Day, Dr M.G. Fitton and Dr B. Bolton *(British Museum, Natural History)*, by Dr I.D. Gauld *(Commonwealth Institute of Entomology)* and by Dr K. Krombein *(U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.)*. Their objections were published together with the applicants' reply supported by Dr H.E. Evans *(Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado)* and by Dr A. Willink and Dr L.A. Strange *(Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina)*, in *Bull.* vol. 32:

96-99. Further opposition by Krombein *(Bull.* 32: 205) was answered by Bohart & Menke *(Bull.* 33: 68). The application was supported also by Dr J.P. van Lith *(Rotterdam, Netherlands),* Dr O. Lomholdt *(University of Copenhagen),* K. Tsuneki (formerly of *Fukui University, Japan),* P.M.F. Verhoeff *(Utrecht, Netherlands)* and A.R. Gittins *(University of Idaho).*

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 July 1977 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 30: 219-220. At the close of the voting period the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes - fourteen (14) received in the following order: Vokes, Eisenmann*, Melville, Willink, Heppell, Mroczkowski, Binder, Corliss, Dupuis, Habe, Brinck, Ride, Bayer, Kraus

Negative votes - seven (7) received in the following order: Starobogatov, Holthuis, Sabrosky, Nye, Rohdendorf, Welch, Cogger.

*Dr Eisenmann remarked on his voting paper: "This is a close case. I vote in favour of the prior name because there is substantial and wide usage in its favour, even though majority usage apparently favours the junior synonym. If, however, a majority of the Commission should favour the application, I authorise changing my vote to facilitate exercise of the plenary powers."

A late negative vote was sent in by Dr. Alvarado. No voting papers were returned by Drs Bernardi, Lemche and Tortonese.

Other comments by members of the Commission with their voting papers were as follows:

Sabrosky: I am impressed by the amount of usage on both sides, but even more depressed by the facts cited in the application on the amount of usage of *Rhopalum* since 1935 by authors who "have chosen to ignore *Euplilis,*" and also that 5 of the 6 generic names based on *Rhopalum* were proposed long after 1935 (1952-63) by authors who chose to ignore *Euplilis.* It appears then that if one ignores the Rules and publishes enough, one establishes usage that can be used to justify officially suspending the Rules. In such cases I vote to apply priority.

I am unimpressed by the use of *Rhopalum* in forming other generic names. Usually only a specialist will be concerned with all the names, and he must know both *Euplilis* and *Rhopalum* anyway, no matter which name he himself uses.

A similar situation occurs in many groups. Example: In the midges, family CHIRONOMIDAE (Diptera), competing generic names were *Tendipes* Meigen, 1800, and *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803. So we have *Cryptochironomus, Endochironomus, Xenochironomus,*

Pseudochironomus, *Stenochironomus*, and *Stictochironomus*, coexisting happily and usefully with *Dicrotendipes*, *Glyptotendipes*, *Phytotendipes*, *Microtendipes*, and *Paratendipes*, all valid names (at least in one available classification) at generic or subgeneric levels.

Nye: As both names are in current use, the Law of Priority should be upheld.

Rohdendorf: I vote against because the case is close and it is best to follow the Code strictly and apply the general principles.

Cogger: Strong arguments have been advanced by both sides in this case, and I believe that it is inappropriate to invoke the plenary powers to overturn the Law of Priority unless the arguments for the suppression of a senior subjective synonym are based on almost unequivocal grounds of usage, stability or universality.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

clavipes, Sphex, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) vol. 1: 569
Euplilis Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. Europ. mérid.* vol. 5: 227
Rhopalum Stephens, 1829, *Nomencl. Brit. Ins.*: 34

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on V.P. (77)15 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1106.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 October 1977

NOTROPIS RAFINESQUE, 1818 (PISCES): REVISED PROPOSAL TO DESIGNATE THE GENDER OF THAT GENERIC NAME AS MASCULINE. Z.N.(S.) 663

By the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

The present case was first brought to the attention of the Commission in March 1952 by Dr Reeve M. Bailey and Dr R.R. Miller *(Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Michigan, USA).*

2. *Notropis* Rafinesque, 1818 *(Amer. monthly Mag. and crit. Rev.* vol. 2: 204) was established with only one included species, *N. atherinoides* Rafinesque, 1818 *(ibid.),* which is consequently its type-species by monotypy. It is the largest genus of North American freshwater fishes, containing about 250 nominal species and subspecies of which well over 100 are valid taxa. They include many of the most abundant and widespread species of their class on the continent. There is, however, some divergence of usage as to the gender of the generic name.

3. As indicated by Rafinesque, the generic name was suggested by the keeled back (probably an artefact due to improper preservation), and if it had been correctly formed using the latinised Greek words to denote that derivation, it would have been written "*Nototropis*". In that case, it would probably have been treated (correctly) as feminine from the start (as will have been noticed, Rafinesque did not indicate the gender through the name of the only species he referred to the genus). However, it was uniformly treated as masculine until Hubbs (1951, *Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan,* no. 530: 14) pointed out that the name is classically feminine and accordingly altered a few specific names to agree. This procedure is correct under the present Code, and was so at the time. The change, if thoroughly applied, would affect about half the nominal species in the genus, and would result in confusion and misunderstanding for years, especially among students, ecologists and editors who are not taxonomic zoologists.

4. Dr Bailey and Dr Miller therefore asked that the plenary powers be used to designate the gender of the generic name *Notropis.* Their application, which was published in October 1954 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 9: 272-274) included a list of the names of 58 American zoologists who supported this proposal and of seven who

opposed it. Among the latter were Carl Hubbs and W.I. Follett, whose objection was published immediately after the application (: 274-275). A letter of support for Dr Bailey and Dr Miller was received from nine zoologists at the *Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, USA.*

5. On 19 May 1955 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on voting paper (1955)3 either for Alternative A (the Bailey and Miller proposal) or for Alternative B (the Hubbs and Follett counter-proposal) - the acceptance of either proposal entailing the addition of *Notropis* and *N. atherinoides* to the Official Lists. At the close of the voting period on 19 August 1955 13 members of the Commission (out of 25) had voted for Alternative A and 11 for Alternative B (there was one late vote for Alternative B). Thus there was not a sufficient majority to carry the proposal to use the plenary powers, and a minority in favour of the second alternative.

6. In this situation Mr Hemming (then Secretary to the Commission) thought that the best course might be to hold up the case until after the London (1958) Congress, when he hoped that the general views of zoologists on the relative merits of usage and strict linguistic rules might have been made clearer. This did not come to pass, and nothing was done until Dr Bailey wrote to me (then Assistant Secretary to the Commission) in May 1959 to enquire what had happened in the case. I was unfortunately unable to find time to answer him and it was not until 1962 that my successor, Dr W.E. China, wrote to tell Dr Bailey that the Hubbs and Follett proposal had in fact been adopted (which was not the case - the misinformation was in fact corrected in a later letter). No action has been taken on the case until now.

7. Having read through the file, my first action was to examine the *Zoological Record* from 1952 to 1969 to see what course had been followed by zoologists in the absence of any published ruling by the Commission. I found that *Notropis* was among the most heavily used generic names in the CYPRINIDAE. Among the records of species with indubitably adjectival specific names, I found 72 using the masculine gender and one the feminine. This usage must be viewed in the light of the fact that at least 69 ichthyologists had known in 1954 that the gender of the name was properly feminine, plus an unknown number of readers of Hubbs's 1951 paper in which attention had first been drawn to that fact, and of readers of the application by Dr Bailey and Dr Miller or of the advertisement of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case.

8. Dr Bailey wrote in September 1977 to say: "Our original request indicated the preference by a large majority of working ichthyologists for treatment of *Notropis* as of masculine gender. Since then, prevailing practice continues to treat *Notropis* as masculine, as you discovered in a survey of the Zoological Record. Names of species of *Notropis* appear in the general literature thousands of times; those that you sampled mostly appear in titles or descriptions of new taxa. Most if not all of those persons who originally expressed preference for *Notropis* as feminine have since followed custom and used masculine endings on adjectival names in their own publications . . . . . Thus, if the Commission should rule that *Notropis* must be treated as feminine, it is predictable that diverse spelling of adjectival names in the genus will continue for decades."

9. Under Bylaw 35 of the Bylaws of the Commission, I am obliged to treat the vote on V.P. (53)3, giving a majority for the use of the plenary powers less than a two-thirds majority, as a preliminary vote and issue a second voting paper calling for a final decision while calling attention to the nomenclatural consequences of acceptance or rejection of the proposed use of the plenary powers. In view of the length of time that has elapsed since the vote in question, however, it seems to me only proper to publish the proposals anew and to issue a fresh advertisement of the possible use of the plenary powers. Taking the evidence of usage into account, I am inviting the Commission to use its plenary powers to declare that *Notropis* is masculine. If there is a majority against that proposal, or a majority smaller than a two-thirds majority in favour of it, *Notropis* will be placed on the Official List as feminine.

10. The Commission is therefore asked

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the gender of *Notropis* Rafinesque, 1818 is masculine;

(2) to place the generic name *Notropis* Rafinesque, 1818 (gender, by the ruling given under the plenary powers in (1) above, masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Notropis atherinoides* Rafinesque, 1818, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *atherinoides* Rafinesque, 1818, as published in the binomen *Notropis atherinoides* (specific name of type-species of *Notropis* Rafinesque, 1818) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE NAMES OF FOUR SPECIES OF CARABIDAE (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA) ESTABLISHED BY LINNAEUS. Z.N.(S.) 1237

By Carl H. Lindroth *(Zoological Institute, University of Lund, S 223 62, Sweden)*

In 1947 *(J. Linn. Soc. London - Zool.*, vol. 43: 325-341) I re-examined the 61 or 62 species of Carabid beetles described by Linnaeus and exposed nomenclatural problems concerning some of them. The present application deals with the four most urgent of these.

The problem of revising Linnaeus's species is complicated, as I explained in 1947, by the difficulty of identifying which of the specimens surviving in the collection are his and which were added later. It is therefore necessary to have recourse to his descriptions of various dates (from 1736 to 1771) and to give preference to those over the specimens where the two do not agree.

1. *Carabus caerulescens* Linnaeus, 1758

Three specimens survive. I identify them as:

1. *Pterostichus (Poecilus) cupreus* auctorum. This is pinned through Linnaeus's label with a pin of Linnaeus's date.
2. *Harpalus affinis* Schrank (= *aeneus* Fabricius). This is pinned with a Linnean pin.
3. *Pterostichus (Poecilus) caerulescens* auctorum. This is pinned with a more modern pin.

Linnaeus described the species in 1746 *(Fauna Suecica*, ed. 1), 1758 *(Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10), 1761 *(Fauna Suecica*, ed. 2) and 1767 *(Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12), but these present a most confused picture. Those of 1746 and 1761 are of *Pterostichus oblongopunctatus* Fabricius, while that of 1758, repeated in 1767, cannot be interpreted.

I propose a solution in three steps: (1) to select the first specimen as lectotype of C. *caerulescens*, thereby synonymising that species and *C. cupreus* Linnaeus, 1758; (2) acting as first reviser, to select *C. cupreus* as the valid name for the species; (3) to ask the Commission to use its plenary powers to designate the lectotype of *C. caerulescens* as neotype of *C. cupreus*. *Platysma veriscolor* Sturm, 1824 will provide the valid name for *C. caerulescens* auctorum.

Under *C. cupreus* there are two specimens. The first is *Amara aenea* de Geer and the second is *Pterostichus (Poecilus) caerulescens*

auctorum (= *versicolor).* Clarity and stability will only be established if the plenary powers are used to prevent either of these specimens being fixed as the type of *C. cupreus,* as proposed above.

2. *Carabus ustulatus* Linnaeus, 1758

Six specimens survive, identified as follows:

1. *Bembidion (Eupetedromus) dentellum* Thunberg.
2 and 4. *B. (Peryphus) ustulatum* auctorum.
3. *B. (Notaphus) varium* Olivier.
5. *Chlaenius tristis* Schaller, 1783.
6. *Amara apricaria* Paykull.

The successive descriptions in 1746, 1758, 1761 and 1767 clearly indicate a *Bembidion* of either the subgenus *Eupetedromus* or the subgenus *Notaphus* and exclude *Peryphus,* though the name is currently used in that sense. Linnaeus certainly included *dentellum* Thunberg and *varium* Olivier in his concept of *ustulatum,* but it would be disastrous to allow his name to displace either of those two. *Carabus ustulatus* Linnaeus, 1758 is therefore best laid aside as a nomen dubium. *Bembidion tetracolum* Say, 1823 *(Trans. Amer. phil. Soc.* N.S. vol. 2: 89) is the oldest available name for the species now known as *B. (Peryphus) ustulatum.* No action by the Commission is called for here.

3. *Carabus vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758

Four specimens survive, identified as follows:

1, 3 and 4. *Pterostichus (Omaseus) melanarius* Illiger.
2. *Pterostichus aterrimus* Herbst.

Hope (1838, *Coleopterist's Manual,* vol. 2: 58, 86) realised that Linnaeus's descriptions of 1758 and 1767 did not agree with any of his specimens. Since that time the name has been applied to various species of *Amara* Bonelli, 1811 in a confusing and arbitrary manner. The best solution seems to involve two steps: (1) to designate the first specimen above as lectotype of *C. vulgaris* (of which the var. β in Linnaeus 1761 belongs to *melanarius*); (2) to ask the Commission to rule that *Carabus melanarius* Illiger, 1798, in Kugelann, *Verzeichniss der Käfer Preussens:* 163 is to be given nomenclatural precedence over *Carabus vulgaris* when both names are applied to the same taxon.

4. *Cicindela rupestris* Linnaeus, 1767

One specimen survives, lacking head and prothorax, but apparently an authentic Linnean specimen. It is almost certainly a *Bembidion (Notaphus) obliquum* Sturm, but Linnaeus's name has never been used in that sense and to allow it to be so used would cause great confusion. The species was interpreted as *B.*

(Diplocampa) fumigatum Duftschmid, 1812, by Schaum, 1847, *Stettin ent. Zeitung,* vol. 8: 280; as *B. (Notaphus) varium* Olivier, 1795, by Motschulsky, 1855, *Etud. Ent.,* Ann. 5: 36; and as a species of *Peryphus* following Bedel, 1881, *Faune Col. Basse Seine,* vol. 1 : 32, but this agrees neither with the specimen nor the description. *Bembidion (Peryphus) bruxellense* Wesmaël, 1835, *Bull. Acad. roy, Sci. etc. Belgique,* vol. 2: 47, is available for the species to which Linnaeus's name is now generally applied.

Since there is little doubt about the identity of Linnaeus's species with *Bembidium* [sic] *obliquum* Sturm, 1825, *Deutschl. Fauna* (Insecten) vol. 6: 160; since it has never been used in that sense and Sturm's name ought to be conserved; and since its current use for a species of *Peryphus* is undoubtedly wrong, I ask the Commission to suppress it under the plenary powers.

I therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers
  (a) to set aside all original material and all subsequent type-designations for the nominal species *Carabus cupreus* Linnaeus, 1758, and to designate the lectotype here selected for *Carabus caerulescens* as neotype of that species;
  (b) to rule that the specific name *melanarius* Illiger, 1798, as published in the binomen *Carabus melanarius,* is to be given nomenclatural precedence over the specific name *vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Carabus vulgaris,* by anyone who considers that both names denote the same taxon;
  (c) to suppress the specific name *rupestris* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Cicindela rupestris,* for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) To place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *cupreus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Carabus cupreus,* and as defined by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above;
  (b) *melanarius* Illiger, 1798, as published in the binomen *Carabus melanarius,* with an endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over *Carabus vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758, by anyone who considers that both names apply to the same taxon;

(c) *vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Carabus vulgaris,* with an endorsement that it is not to be given nomenclatural precedence over *Carabus melanarius* Illiger, 1798, by anyone who considers that both names apply to the same taxon;

(d) *obliquum* Sturm, 1825, as published in the binomen *Bembidium obliquum.*

(3) To place the specific name *rupestris* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Cicindela rupestris,* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

TETHYIDAE IN GASTROPODS, SPONGES AND ASCIDIANS: PROPOSALS TO REMOVE THE HOMONYMY. Z.N.(S.) 1780

By the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

Abstract. The name TETHYIDAE has been used to denote three families. It is in long-continued use for the first two (in Gastropods and Sponges). This homonymy can be removed by the use of the plenary powers to rule that the stem of *Tethys* (the gastropod genus) is Tethyd - instead of Tethy- giving TETHYDIDAE. The family name in Ascidians has long fallen into disuse, having been replaced by PYURIDAE. Here it is proposed to use the plenary powers to suppress the name of its type-genus, *Tethyum* Gunnerus, 1765.

In September 1975 *(Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 32: 144-145) Mr Joshua L. Baily, Jr. *(San Diego, California)* proposed that the ruling given in Opinion 200 validating the generic name *Tethys* Linnaeus, 1767 in Gastropoda should be completed by placing the family name concerned, TETHYIDAE Fischer, 1886, on the Official List. (In November 1975 Dr W.O. Cernohorsky *(Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand)* wrote to point out that the family name dates from Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse de la Nature:* 141, as "Tethydia".) Mr Baily's application was supported by Dr Allyn G. Smith *(California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco).*

2. Mr Baily's application had asked that the family name APLYSIIDAE should also be placed on the Official List. The generic name *Aplysia* Linnaeus, 1767 had also been validated in Opinion 200. Mr Baily gave the author and date of this family name as "Pilsbry, 1895-6"(but see Clench & Turner, 1962, *New names introduced by H.A. Pilsbry in the Mollusca and Crustacea,* Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia. Spec. Publ. 4: 174). However, Dr Cernorhorsky, in the letter already cited, showed that the name must be attributed to Swainson, 1840, *Treatise Malacology:* 247, 248, 252 (as "Aplysianae").

3. In October 1975 Dr L. B. Holthuis wrote to the Secretary: "Before the Commission takes action on the family name TETHYIDAE in the Mollusca, it should realise that there exists a family TETHYIDAE J.E. Gray, 1867 (as "Tethyadae"), type-genus *Tethya* Lamarck, 1814, in the Porifera. Both *Tethya* Lamarck, 1814 *(Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* vol. 1 (1): 69) and TETHYIDAE Gray, 1867 *(Proc. zool. Soc. London,* 1867: 540) are as far as I know still in use in Sponges." This revealed a case of homonymy of family names resulting from similarity, but not identity, of the

names of the type-genera concerned, and reference to the Commission is obligatory under Article 55a of the Code.

4. A further complication was brought to light by Dr Jon-Arne Sneli *(Biologisk Stasjon, Trondheim, Norway).* He wrote in January 1976 to mention not only TETHYIDAE Gray in Porifera, but also TETHYIDAE Huntsman, 1912, in Ascidia, type-genus *Tethyum* Gunnerus, 1765. Huntsman published this name twice in 1912: in *Contrib. Canad. Biol. 1906-1910:* 162, and in *Trans. Canad. Inst.* No. 21, Vol. 9 (2): 133. The date of the former is given simply as "1912" and under Article 21b must be taken as [31 December] 1912. That of the latter is given as "May 1912" and under the same provision must be taken as [31]May 1912 and as being the prior publication.

5. The next step must be to determine the type-species of the type-genera of these families, and how they were fixed. For *Tethys* and *Aplysia* these were dealt with in Opinion 200 - they are *Tethys fimbria* Linnaeus, 1767 and *Aplysia depilans* Gmelin, 1791, respectively.

6. *Tethya* Lamarck, [1814], *Mem. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* vol. 1 (1): 69 was established with six originally included species without the fixation of a type-species. Five of these are now either assigned to other genera or treated as *species dubiae,* and only *Alcyonium lyncurium* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.,* ed. 12, vol. 1: 1295 remains in the genus. *Alcyonium aurantium* Pallas, 1766, *Elenchus Zoophytorum:* 357 is cited among the synonyms by Linnaeus and is now regarded as providing the valid specific name. The first valid fixation of a type-species that I have found is by Topsent, 1920, *Bull. Mus. nat. Hist. nat. Paris,* vol. 20: 643. He expressly designated *T. lyncurium* (Linnaeus) and cited *T. aurantium* Pallas as a senior synonym. He also said that Lendenfeld (1903, *Das Thierreich,* Lief. 19: 23) had designated another of the originally included species, *T. cranium* (O.F. Müller) as type-species (which would have led to much confusion), but I have not found any fixation of a type-species for *Tethya* in that work. I should be grateful for any information about earlier fixations than that by Topsent cited here.

7. *Tethyum* Gunnerus, 1765 *(K. norske Vidensk. Selskab Skr.* [= *Det Trond. Selskab Skr*], vol. 3: 102 was established for *T. sociabile* Gunnerus, *T. papillosum* Gunnerus (a replacement name for *T. coriaceum* Bohadsch, whose work was suppressed under the plenary powers in Opinion 185), and another of Bohadsch's species. In 1770 *(K. dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skr.,* vol. 10: 166-167) Gunnerus stated that his *T. sociabile* was a senior synonym of *Ascidia intestinalis* Linnaeus, 1767, but his name has not been used as a valid name and Sneli & Gulliksen (1975, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol.

32: 127-128, Z.N.(S.) 2087) have asked for its suppression. The first valid type-designation was made by Huntsman, May, 1912, of *T. papillosum* Gunnerus. The correctness of this was accepted by the then principal authority in Ascidia (Hartmeyer, 1913, *Zool. Anz.* vol. 41: 190), but in fact *Tethyum* seems not to have been used as a valid name since Huntsman's work. The nomenclature of these Ascidia appears to be highly confused, and this is not the place to attempt a thorough clarification. Huntsman adopted *Tethyum* and TETHYIDAE to replace *Cynthia* Savigny, 1816, *Halocynthia* Verrill, 1878, and CYNTHIIDAE of authors, but in fact the generic name that has been adopted for his taxon is *Pyura* Molina, 1782 - a name that is not without complications of its own.

8. *Pyura* Molina, 1782 *(Sag. Stor. nat. Chili:* 196) is described, but no species are referred to it. On : 348 the binomen *Pyura chilensis* is mentioned in a bare list and must be regarded as a nomen nudum. In the second edition of Molina's work (1810) the genus is again described but no specific name appears at all. Blainville (1824, *Dict. Sci. nat.* vol. 32: 365) described *Pyura* and listed *Pyura molinae,* but only as a nomen nudum. The earliest author known to me as having referred any species to *Pyura* under an available name is Gay, C., 1854, *Hist. fis. y polit. de Chile.* Zool. vol. 8: 393. He described a single species, *Pyura molinae* Gay, and this appears, on the information at present known to me, to be the type-species of *Pyura,* by subsequent monotypy. I am, however, assuming that this is the same species that was before Molina and hence that the concept denoted by the generic name is not altered. If any specialist in Ascidia has reason to believe differently, I hope he will let me know without delay.

9. *Pyura* Molina, 1782, seems to have been overlooked by all authors until Michaelsen rediscovered it (1904, *Mitt. naturh. Mus. Hamburg,* Jahrg. 21: 15). He then stated that he had no intention of adopting it in place of the established *Halocynthia* or of making the corresponding change in the family name. Hartmeyer, however (1908, *Zool. Annalen,* vol. 3: 7, 15, 26) refers to Michaelsen's work and adopts *Pyura* as a valid name in place of *Halocynthia* and proposes PYURIDAE as the family name. (Although not strictly relevant, it may be mentioned that *Holocynthia* had been proposed by Verrill, 1879, as a new replacement name for *Cynthia* Savigny, 1816, a junior homonym of *Cynthia* Fabricius, 1807, a lepidopteran.) Hartmeyer was quoted and followed by Michaelsen (1908, *Mitt. naturh. Mus. Hamburg,* Jahrg. 25: 227-287), and all subsequent authors with the sole exception of Huntsman have adopted his usage.

10. The Ascidia are a difficult group and specialists are not very numerous. I have sought the advice of Dr R.H. Millar *(Scottish Marine Biological Association, Dunstaffnage, Argyll, Scotland)* and of Dr Cl. Monniot *(Laboratoire de Biologie des Invertébrés Marins et Malacologie, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris).* Both agree that the nomenclature currently in use has been stable since the work of Hartmeyer (Huntsman's work not having had any influence) and that *Tethyum* and TETHYIDAE ought by no means to be revived.

11. If one of the three homonymous family names involved in this case can be disposed of by the simple operation of the Law of Homonymy and by suppressing the name of its type-genus, a means must still be found of dealing with the homonymy between the names of the gastropod and sponge families. It is fortunately easy to find such a way by the device adopted by the Commission in earlier cases of this kind of altering the stem of the name of one of the type-genera. *Tethya* Gray gives as genitive tethyae and the family name TETHYIDAE. *Tethys* is a classical Greek noun of a sort that would be expected to give the genitive tethydis, although the dictionaries show that its genitive in both ancient Greek and Latin was tethyos. The obvious solution is, therefore, to rule under the plenary powers that the stem of *Tethys* for the purposes of Article 29 is TETHYD-, giving the family name TETHYDIDAE.

12. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked

(1) To use its plenary powers
  (a) to rule that the stem of the generic name *Tethys* Linnaeus, 1767 for the purposes of Article 29 is TETHYD-
  (b) to suppress the generic name *Tethyum* Gunnerus, 1765, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) To place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Tethya* Lamarck, [1814](gender, feminine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Topsent, 1920, *Alcyonium lyncurium* Linnaeus, 1767;
  (b) *Pyura* Molina, 1782 (gender, feminine), type-species, by subsequent monotypy, *Pyura molinae* Gay, 1854.

(3) To place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *aurantium* Pallas, 1766, as published in the binomen *Alcyonium aurantium;*

(b) *molinae* Gay, 1854, as published in the binomen *Pyura molinae* (specific name of type-species of *Pyura* Molina, 1782).

(4) To place the following names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
   (a) TETHYDIDAE (correction, through the ruling given under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, of TETHYIDAE) Rafinesque, 1815 (as "Tethydia"), type-genus *Tethys* Linnaeus, 1767;
   (b) APLYSIIDAE Swainson, 1840 (as "Aplysianae"), type-genus *Aplysia* Linnaeus, 1767;
   (c) TETHYIDAE J.E. Gray, 1867 (as "Tethyadae"), type-genus *Tethya* Lamarck, [1814];
   (d) PYURIDAE Hartmeyer, 1908, type-genus *Pyura* Molina, 1782.

(5) To place the generic name *Tethyum* Gunnerus, 1765, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(6) To place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:
   (a) TETHYIDAE Rafinesque, 1815 (as "Tethydia") as an incorrect spelling in consequence of the ruling given under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above;
   (b) TETHYIDAE Huntsman, 1912, a junior homonym of TETHYIDAE J.E. Gray, 1867.

ROTALIA MENARDII PARKER, JONES & BRADY, 1865 (FORAMINIFERIDA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF LECTOTYPE AND DESIGNATION OF NEOTYPE Z.N.(S.) 2145

By R. M. Stainforth *(2910 Cook St., Victoria, B.C., Canada)*, J. L. Lamb, and R. M. Jeffords *(Exxon Production Research Company, Houston, Texas)*.

1. The purpose of this request is to obtain stability in a situation where a legal subsequent designation of a lectotype radically alters the long - held concept of a stratigraphically significant foraminiferal species. We propose that this lectotype be suppressed and a neotype be designated by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature under their plenary powers so as to re-establish the commonly accepted name for a presently nameless taxon.

2. The name *Rotalia* (Rotalie) *menardii* was given by d'Orbigny (1826: 273) to specimens obtained from beach sands (assumed to be modern or Holocene) at Rimini, Italy, with merely a reference to a model (no. 10) that had been issued previously to private subscribers. As no description, illustration, or other indication was provided, the name was not made available then. Parker, Jones & Brady (1865: 20, pl. 3, fig. 81) subsequently applied the name "*Rotalia menardii* D'Orbigny" to described specimens dredged from off the Isle of Man and illustrated the taxon with a drawing of d'Orbigny's model, thereby making the name available. This taxon was recognized as *Pulvinulina menardii* (d'Orbigny) by Owen (1868: 148), Brady (1884: 690), and three other publications between 1899 and 1921 (Ellis & Messina, 1940).

3. Following Cushman (1931: 91), the taxon was recorded, mainly by palaeontologists, as *Globorotalia menardii* (d'Orbigny) in more than 35 publications prior to 1960 (Ellis & Messina, 1940).

4. Banner & Blow (1960) recognized that Parker, Jones & Brady were the first to make available the name commonly credited to d'Orbigny. As no specimens from Rimini were found in the d'Orbigny collection, they designated a lectotype from among Holocene specimens in the Brady collection. Additionally they designated a neotype for *Rotalina cultrata* d'Orbigny (1839: 75, pl. 5, figs. 7-9), which was described originally from modern marine sands but syntypes were not preserved. Based on the type material thus defined, Banner & Blow (1960) subjectively regarded *Rotalina*

cultrata as a senior synonym of *Rotalia menardii*. Todd (1961), however, proposed repudiation of this synonymy [i.e., retention of the well-known name "*Globorotalia menardii* (d'Orbigny)"] because several of the actions taken by Banner & Blow were regarded as not in conformity with Code concepts and as the neotype of *R. cultrata* ". . . does not reasonably conform to what it was obviously the author's intention to describe, and that it is not needed in the interests of stability."

5. Specimens eligible for designation as lectotype (ICZN Art. 72b) are "all the specimens on which an author bases the species . . . . . ". Although uncertainty exists in some cases as to exactly the limitation on which specimens an author "based" a species (Melville, 1970: 195), the Isle of Man specimens seem clearly to constitute available syntypic material for *Rotalia menardii* Parker, Jones & Brady (1865) and to have been designated validly by Banner & Blow (1960). Similarly *Rotalina cultrata* d'Orbigny (1839) was reported originally from modern marine sands of Cuba, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Jamaica. The neotype designated from topotypic material (i.e., modern sand off Cape Cruz, Cuba) was regarded by Banner & Blow as "clearly conspecific with d'Orbigny's form". Objections of Todd (1961) seem resolved by Banner & Blow (1962). The procedure followed by Banner & Blow (1960) in determining type material, therefore, ostensibly is correct and efficient in providing an objective basis for evaluating these nominal species and, furthermore, accords with methods used commonly by other foraminiferal workers with respect to many taxa treated inadequately by pioneer authors.

6. Banner & Blow (1962) again discussed the status of *Rotalina cultrata* and *Rotalia menardii* with respect to the comments given by Todd (1961). Although most of the earlier actions and interpretations were supported strongly, they expanded on earlier remarks (1960: 33, 35) with the following comment (: 99) "Both Todd and ourselves consider that *Globorotalia menardii* (Parker, Jones & Brady) and *G. cultrata* are conspecific, but we do not believe them to be fully synonymous [i.e., *menardii* differs in stratigraphic and ecologic occurrence]. . . . Consequently, we have good reason to believe that *G. cultrata cultrata* (d'Orbigny) is a distinguishable genetic entity, of stratigraphical and ecological significance, and should be taxonomically distinguished from its ancestor, *G. cultrata menardii* (Parker, Jones & Brady)."

7. From these comments and later usages (e.g., Blow, 1969: 358-360) one can interpret objectively that Blow regarded *menardii* (as based on the lectotype from modern sediments off the Isle of Man) to be conspecific with (but distinct at the subspecies level)

from *cultrata* (as based on the modern neotype). Our observations of Rimini specimens, interpretation of evolutionary development of menardiform globorotalias in the Neogene (Stainforth *et al.*, 1975: p. 368, 370, 375), and understanding of recently obtained data on age and ecologic occurrences of menardiform species, however, suggest the subjective interpretation that Blow well may have recognized *menardii* as a subspecies on the basis of characters evident in specimens from Miocene rocks of the Mediterranean region and in reworked Rimini specimens (e.g., concept of d'Orbigny) rather than on the basis of characters evident in the lectotype from modern deep-sea deposits.

8. We regard *R. menardii* and R. *cultrata* (based on the type material designated by Banner & Blow, 1960) as synonymous. The two specimens selected as types for these nominal species are the same size and have the same compressed lenticular shape. Their tests have the same number of whorls and chambers per whorl, comparable slightly lobulate and keeled peripheries, similar limbate and evenly hemicircular intercameral sutures on the spiral sides, and similar umbilical-extraumbilical apertures. Slight differences observable in the type figures fall within the range of intraspecific variability normally accepted in authors' treatment of menardiform globorotalias.

9. No justification seemingly is evident for the interpretation that these nominal taxa are synonymous at the species level but distinct at the subspecies level. On the other hand, the morphologic criteria cited by Blow (1969) as distinguishing *G. cultrata cultrata* from *G. cultrata menardii* are evidently those that distinguish the type material of both *G. menardii* and *G. cultrata* from *G. menardii* of d'Orbigny and of authors. As described in the appendix, *menardii* of d'Orbigny (as here interpreted on the basis of specimens from Miocene rocks in the Mediterranean area and from Rimini beach assemblages) is distinguished from *cultrata* (including *menardii* of Parker, Jones & Brady) by the rounded periphery, highly vaulted chambers on the umbilical side, and "hockey-stick" shape of intercameral sutures on the spiral side. More lobulate and generally larger and flattened biconvex forms of the menardiform group predominate in the Miocene to Holocene interval within tropical regions and are differentiated readily on a morphologic basis as representing the *cultrata* lineage.

10. After publication by Banner & Blow in 1960, it was recognized that beach sands on the Adriatic coast of northern Italy (including those at Rimini) contain a foraminiferal assemblage comprising both modern forms and (locally predominating) older forms reworked from nearby Tertiary exposures (e.g., Hay &

Marszalek, 1963; Todd, 1964: 1092; Lamb & Beard, 1972: 54; Stainforth *et al.*, 1975: 374). Many foraminiferal species described from the Rimini sands as "Recent" (Holocene) have not been encountered in faunas living in this general area (e.g., Chierici, Busi & Cita, 1962: 136; Cita, Premoli Silva & Rossi, 1965: 231). Moreover, the form designated by d'Orbigny as *Rotalia menardii* has come to be recognized as a typical Miocene form in the Mediterranean area. Cita & D'Onofrio (1967: 173), for example, stated "... *Globorotalia menardii* has never been recorded from recent or Pleistocene deposits in the Adriatic area. This species is, however, present in Tertiary sediments especially of Tortonian age outcropping in the hills surrounding the Rimini coast. We believe that the species, often recorded from the Rimini beach, is in fact fossil." Others (e.g., Bizon & Bizon, 1971: 85; Todd, 1964: 1092) reached a similar conclusion. Very rare specimens representing the *cultrata* lineage only recently have been recorded by Cifelli (1974) from plankton tows taken in the Mediterranean.

11. Relatively modern usage (since 1960) with respect to recognition of *cultrata* vs. *menardii* (ignoring here different genus-group assignments and citation of authorship for *menardii)* seems to fall into three distinct categories:

(1) synonymy of *G. menardii* and *G. cultrata* is accepted, and forms (of what we deem representative of a *cultrata* lineage and commonly but not exclusively from extra-Mediterranean areas) are designated either as *G. cultrata* (e.g., Parker, 1962: 235; 1967: 177; 1973: 276; Poag, 1972: 508) or as *G. menardii* (e.g., Jenkins, 1960: 362; 1971: 90; Todd, 1961; 1964: 1091; Akers & Dorman, 1964: 18; Bé, McIntyre & Breger, 1966; Bolli, 1970: 581-582; Jenkins & Orr, 1972: 1100; Lamb & Beard, 1972: 54; Scott, 1973.

(2) synonymy of *G. menardii* and *G. cultrata* is accepted at the species but not at the subspecies level (e.g., Banner & Blow, 1962: 99; Blow, 1969: 359; Cita & Blow, 1969: 576; Akers, 1972: 96).

(3) synonymy of *G. menardii* and *G. cultrata* is not accepted, and *G. menardii* is recognized, particularly in the Miocene (and questionably Pliocene) of the Mediterranean area, on the basis of the concept given by d'Orbigny (e.g., Cita, Premoli Silva & Rossi, 1965: 231; Cita & D'Onofrio, 1967: 173-174; Bizon & Bizon, 1971; 85; Postuma, 1971: 334.

12. As has been noted here previously, we recognize that *R. menardii* and *R. cultrata* based on the type material designated by

Banner and Blow are synonymous. Most other workers also seem to accept this synonymy although some dispute the desirability of replacing a well-known name *(menardii)* by a little-known name *(cultrata).* Differentiation of these taxa at the subspecies level is not based on comparison of their types. In short, we recognize that *cultrata* is the appropriate name for a distinct menardiform species (or lineage) that occurs commonly in modern (and Neogene) warm-water seas (Stainforth *et al.,* 1975, figs. 177, 178. *1-5*). The morphologically separable taxon (Stainforth *et al.,* 1975: 371-377, figs 178. *6-10,* 179) represented by the unavailable but well-known name *Rotalia menardii* d'Orbigny occurred in cooler seas, particularly in the middle Neogene.

13. The very considerable recent advances in understanding the biostratigraphic significance of Neogene menardiform taxa and the accompanying meticulous differentiation of species-group taxa on the basis of morphologic features largely unnoticed or ignored by earlier workers necessitate re-analysis of many prior biologic and taxonomic interpretations. A root cause of the present confusion is that Parker, Jones & Brady applied the single name *menardii* (ex d'Orbigny) to both the taxa reviewed above, now separated by modern workers on morphological and biostratigraphic grounds. The present application seeks to stabilize the meaning of the name in conformity with the concept initiated by d'Orbigny (by means of his model and indication of the source of specimens).

14. Resolution of the present nomenclatural confusion with respect to *R. menardii* so as to accord with some long-continued usage and with recently recognized morphologic and evolutionary distinctions requires plenary action of the Commission in setting aside a prior lectotype designation that inadvertently changed the taxon long assigned to a well-known name and to designate a neotype so as to re-instate the generally accepted concept of the taxon.

15. Banner & Blow (1960) failed to find syntypes of *Rotalia menardii* d'Orbigny (=*Rotalia menardii* Parker, Jones & Brady, in part) in the d'Orbigny collection at Paris, and Dr. Y. Le Calvez (letter to Lamb, Sept. 16, 1974) reported that no type specimen exists and no topotype was found in the original sample from Rimini, but that the original model is in the museum. Virtual topotypes of redeposited Miocene specimens from modern beach deposits at Lido Cervia, Ravenna, Italy, have been described and illustrated (Stainforth *et al.,* 1975: 371-376, fig. 178. *6-10)* along with other typical representatives from the Late Miocene of the Mediterranean area (Stainforth *et al.,* 1975, fig. 179). These specimens represent the taxon bearing the unavailable name *R.*

menardii d'Orbigny and the d'Orbigny model bearing this name. They are clearly distinguishable (Stainforth *et al.*, 1975, figs. 177, 178. *1-5*) from the lectotype and other specimens referred to *R. menardii* Parker, Jones & Brady (= *Globorotalia cultrata*).

16. Recently Bandy (1972: 297) inconspicuously proposed *Menardella* as a subgenus of *Globorotalia* Cushman (1927 and designated "*Globorotalia (Menardella) menardii* (d'Orbigny)" as the type species. This illustrates just one aspect of the presently existing nomenclatural confusion– subjectively one can postulate that Bandy recognized *Menardella* as based on forms like d'Orbigny's Rimini specimen (e.g., Stainforth *et al.*, 1975, figs. 178, *6-10;* 179), like the lectotype of *R. menardii* of Parker, Jones & Brady and thus now properly *Globorotalia cultrata* (e.g. Stainforth *et al.*, 1975, fig. 177. *1-4*), or like *G. menardii* (of authors) from the *Globorotalia menardii* Zone (late Middle Miocene) (e.g., Stainforth *et. al.*, 1975, fig. 177. *5-6);* objective interpretation also seems uncertain.

17. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked therefore:

(1) to use its plenary powers
  (a) to suppress all original and subsequent designations of type specimen hitherto made for the nominal species *Rotalia menardii* Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865, and
  (b) having done so, to designate the specimen described and figured herein (Appendix, pl. 1 fig. 1) as neotype of that species.

(2) to place the specific name *menardii* Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865, as published in the binomen *Rotalia menardii* and as defined by reference to the neotype designated above under the plenary powers, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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APPENDIX

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED NEOTYPE

Globorotalia menardii (Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865) ex d'Orbigny
Plates 1, 2

Rotalia (Rotalie) *menardii* d'Orbigny, 1826: 273 [nomen nudum]

Rotalia menardii Parker, Jones and Brady, 1865: 20, pl. 3, fig. 81 [part]

Globorotalia menardii (d'Orbigny) [sic] in part of authors [e.g., Cita, Premoli Silva & Rossi, 1965: 231, pl. 20, fig. 1; pl. 31, fig. 12. –Cita & Premoli Silva, 1968: 4-20, pl. 2, fig. 1. —Bizon & Bizon, 1972: 86-87, fig. 1-9.]

Globorotalia menardii (Parker, Jones and Brady) [part] of authors.

Globorotalia menardii (Parker, Jones and Brady) ex d'Orbigny. — Stainforth *et al.*, 1975: p. 371-376, fig. 178. 6-*10*, 179.

Test a medium lenticular trochospire rimmed by a blunt keel. Chambers in last whorl (5 to 6) increase steadily in size and maintain constant shape as added; lunate to crescentic on spiral side, radial segments on umbilical side where posterior overlap makes final chamber more prominent than preceding. Equatorial

profile subcircular to rounded-polygonal, not lobate; axial profile unequally biconvex, chambers of umbilical side more highly vaulted and inflated than those of spiral side. Sutures on spiral side recurved, limbate, more thickened where merging into keel to give "hockey-stick" appearance. Sutures, especially between early chambers, may be wholly or partly overlapped (buried) by succeeding chamber. On umbilical side sutures lightly incised, sinuously radial. Umbilicus a narrow stellate pit between slightly swollen chamber tips. Aperture a low arched slit from umbilicus to near periphery, may have light lip. Surface mostly smooth, densely perforate; somewhat pustulose around umbilicus. Observed diameters 0.3 to 0.6 mm.

Discussion. — Differentiating characters and relationships of *Globorotalia menardii,* as proposed herein, have been published previously (Stainforth *et al,* 1975: 371, 374-376) with illustrations of virtual topotypes (reworked) from beach sands near Ravenna, Italy (Stainforth *et al.,* fig. 178.*6-10*) and of specimens from several Upper Miocene sections of the Mediterranean area (fig. 179). Although d'Orbigny originally named the species and prepared his model on the basis of specimens from the beach sands near Rimini, Italy (e.g., pl. 2, figs. 1,2 herein), it seems undesirable to designate a neotype from that locality because of the objective uncertainty as to the stratigraphic position from which the specimens were derived. Thus, a specimen of the same form (pl. 1, fig. la-c) from the Upper Miocene (Tortonian) beds (sample 84 of Borsetti *et al.,* 1975) in the Senigallia section (Borsetti & Catti, 1975) is proposed here as neotype. Abundant subjective interpretation demonstrates that the reworked specimens of this form occurring in the sands near Rimini and Ravenna, Italy, were derived from nearby Tortonian strata. The section from which the proposed neotype was obtained is accurately located and well described, and the stratigraphic level is known precisely.

The proposed neotype and other illustrated specimens are filed currently at Houston (Exxon Production Research Company); they will be deposited in the U. S. National Museum type collection of Foraminifera if the Commission acts favourably on the appeal.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 1

Globorotalia menardii (Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865) ex d'Orbigny from a sample of Upper Miocene (Tortonian) strata at the Senigallia section, which is 70 km southeast of Rimini, Italy; contributed by Dr. Anna Maria Borsetti, Laboratorio di Geologia Marina, Bologna, Italy. Scanning electron micrographs, x120 except figure 2b which is x400.

Fig. 1 Proposed neotype. a-Umbilical view showing subcircular chamber margin; b-spiral view showing thickening of the intercameral suture prior to merging into marginal keel; c-side view showing high, vaulted chambers of umbilical side, well defined thickened marginal keel, and low apertural arch rimmed with a smooth lip.

Fig. 2 Another specimen. a-Spiral view; b-detail of last intercameral suture.

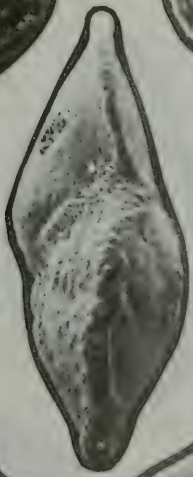
EXPLANATION OF PLATE 2

Globorotalia menardii (Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865) ex d'Orbigny from modern beach sands (reworked in part from nearby Tertiary sections) of the intertidal zone in front of the Kursaal at Lido Cervia, Ravenna, Italy. Scanning electron micrographs, x120.

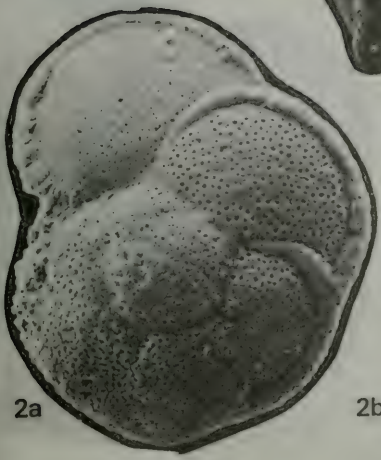
Figs. 1, 2 Characteristic specimens. 1a-Umbilical view showing subcircular chamber margin; 1b-spiral view showing thickening of the intercameral suture prior to merging into marginal keel; 1c-side view showing high, vaulted chambers of umbilical side, well defined thickened marginal keel, and low apertural arch rimmed by a smooth lip; 1d-slightly oblique side view. 2a-Side view; 2b-umbilical view; 2c-spiral view.

1a

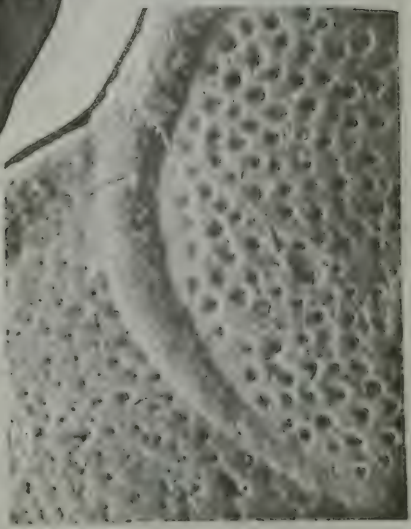
1b



1c



2a



2b

1a
1b
1c
1d
2a
2b
2c

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No. 61 GYROPIDAE Kellogg, 1896 (Insecta: Mallophaga)
No. 108 OTOCYONIDAE Trouessart, 1885 (Mammalia)
No. 139 PYRALIDAE Latreille, 1809 (Insecta: Lepidoptera)
No. 199 EPISEMIDAE Guénée, 1852 (Insecta: Lepidoptera)
No. 207 TRIOPSIDAE Keilhack, 1909 (Crustacea, Phyllopoda)
No. 213 TRETASPINAE Whittington, 1941 (Trilobita)
No. 324 TRINOTONIDAE Eichler, 1941 (Insecta: Mallophaga)
No. 428 THRAUPIDAE Wetmore and Miller, 1926 (Aves)

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Aglaja Renier, [1807]
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CORRIGENDA

Vol. 28:

page 1. Lines 17-22 & 27-32: delete.
page 2. Lines 1-7: delete.
page 21. Line 31: for Vol. 26, read Vol. 24.
page 50. Line 13: for number 2164 read number 2614.
page 52. Line 8: for Annes read Annals.
page 109. Line 9: for Fabricius, 1808, read Fabricius, 1807.

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